

ATTENTION!

THE Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia, are hereby notified, that an ELECTION will be held on Monday the 12th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing One

BRIGADE INSPECTOR,

for said Brigade, in the room of Major JAMES MORRISON, resigned, at the following places, to wit: The 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment, at the house of Isaac Yount, in Menallen township, Adams county; the 2d Battalion of do., at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg.

The 1st Battalion of the 2d Regiment, at the house of Col. George Ickes, in Abbotstown; the 2d Battalion of do., at the house of Henry Slagle, in Hanover, York county. The 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment, at the house of Harvey Hammond, in Lewisberry, York county; the 2d Battalion of do., at the house of Elias Gardner, in Petersburg, Adams county; and the 3d Battalion of do., at the house of Henry Sidle, in Dillsburg, York county.

N. B. The Majors of the several Battalions of the Brigade will act as superintendents of the Elections in their respective Battalions; and they are severally referred to the 14th section of the Militia law of 1823, for their guide in conducting the same.

SAMUEL E. HALL, Brigadier General 2d Brig. 5th Div. P. M. March 15.

TO THE ENROLLED INHABITANTS OF THE BRIGADE.

I would tender my most sincere acknowledgments for past favors; and would now inform them, that, if elected, I will cheerfully serve them in the capacity of BRIGADE INSPECTOR, for the remainder of the term. They can therefore consider me as a candidate.

SAMUEL E. HALL. March 15.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Enrolled Inhabitants of the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of BRIGADE INSPECTOR, for the unexpired term of Major Morrison, resigned. Should the voters of the Brigade deem me worthy of an election, my best endeavors will be exerted to do the duties of the office with fidelity.

JOHN SCOTT. March 22.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Brigade 5th Div. P. M.

FELLOW SOLDIERS & VOTERS:—Through the solicitation of many of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for BRIGADE INSPECTOR. Should I be elected, I feel satisfied, from my long experience and a determination to an honest, faithful and prompt discharge of the several duties, to be able to satisfy all.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, Petersburg, (Y. S.) March 29. N. B. The election will be held on the 12th of April.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Brigade 5th Div. P. M.

I AM induced, through the solicitation of numerous friends, to offer myself as a candidate for BRIGADE INSPECTOR, for the remainder of the term of Major Morrison, resigned. I shall be pleased to receive your votes for that situation, pledging myself, if elected, to do its duties with promptness and fidelity.

HENRY HARTZELL. March 29.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern. Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins, Rums, Whiskies, Cordials and Bitters of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

Garden & Flower Seeds, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, Evergreens, Roses, Plants, Roots, &c.

FOR sale every day in the Market below Sixth street, Philadelphia, nearly opposite the Schuylkill Bank, a splendid collection of the above, comprising all choice and desirable varieties from the Garden and Nurseries of the subscriber at the Rising Sun Village, near Philadelphia. S. MAUPAY. Philadelphia, March 1. 2m. N. B. Orders addressed to him at either of the above places will be promptly attended to.

THE Trustees of the Presbyterian Church request that the pew rents for the past year (now due) be promptly paid to A. R. STEVENSON, Treasurer of the Board, before the 10th day of April next. J. B. McPHERSON, Pres't. March 29.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 10th day of April, 1847, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, viz.:

A Tract of Land, situate in Huntingdon township, Adams county, Pa. about 3 miles from Petersburg, containing TWENTY ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Wm. Sadler, heirs of Philip Miller and others, on which are erected a

Two-story rough-cast DWELLING HOUSE, and Kitchen attached, Log-barn and Blacksmith-shop, with an excellent spring of water—part of said land is covered with excellent Timber. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Robert Nickel, (Blacksmith).—Also,

A Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, containing FOURTEEN ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Henry Comfort, Jacob Lady, and others, on which are erected a

One and one-half story Log DWELLING HOUSE, Log Stable, with an excellent well of water, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Henry Weaver.—Also,

A Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, adjoining lands of George Orner, John Kimes, and others, containing NINE ACRES, more or less, 2 Acres being cleared, and the balance being covered with TIMBER. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John R. Reed.

—ALSO—At the house of Solomon Albert, in the town of Hampton,

On Thursday the 15th day of April, 1847, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

A Tract of Land, situate in Reading township, Adams county, near the turnpike leading from Carlisle to Baltimore, and within half a mile of the town of Hampton, containing 222 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Henry Albert, heirs of Samuel Overholzer, dec'd., John Tudor, and others, on which are erected a

Two-story Log DWELLING HOUSE, and Kitchen attached, with a well of water and pump in it, near the door, Log and Stone Bank, with wagon shed, corn crib, and other sheds attached, and other necessary out buildings. There is also on the said land a 1 1/2 story Log TENANT HOUSE, and Log Barn. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of James Morrison, Jr.

N. B. By an arrangement with the parties concerned in the Morrison property, the Sheriff has had this property surveyed and divided into several Tracts, and will offer it on the day of sale, either in the whole or in parts to suit purchasers.

B. SCHRIVER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, } March 22, 1846. } is

Persons purchasing property at Sheriff's Sales will have to pay TEN PER CENT. of the purchase money on the day of sale. B. S.

MAP OF PENN'A, N. JERSEY, & DELAWARE, COMPILED FROM THE LATEST AUTHORITIES. Published by S. Augustus Mitchell, 1847. Sold by Messrs. THOMAS, COWPERTHWAIT & CO., No. 253 Market street, and S. Augustus Mitchell, N. E. corner of Seventh & Market streets, Philadelphia.

THIS is a very handsome Map, well engraved and colored, and neatly mounted on rollers. It represents very distinctly the natural features, as well as the cities, towns, villages, canals, roads, civil divisions of the three States, and contains enlarged plans of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Lancaster, with their vicinities, and of the principal coal regions; and the route designated for the Central Railroad is marked with dotted lines. Next to the study of Geography at school, the use of maps for reference, has the greatest tendency to diffuse accurate geographical knowledge; and as this Map is well suited for general use, and furnished at the moderate sum of \$1.50, we should be glad to see one placed in every house in the region to which it relates. Philadelphia, March 1.

OYSTERS—OYSTERS.

THE subscriber will keep constantly on hand a supply of the

Best and Freshest Oysters,

that the market can afford—which he will serve up to his customers in the best style, either roasted, stewed, or fried.

He has an apartment fitted up for the accommodation of LADIES, who may feel a desire to partake of Oysters—to whom every attention will be paid.

FAMILIES can be accommodated with Oysters by the gallon, quart or pint, on the shortest notice, and on most favorable terms. JACOB KUHN. Nov. 30.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Buck & Moore, 254 Market Street, Philadelphia,

HAVE constantly on hand every description of CLOTHING, all of which are cut, trimmed and made in a manner not to be surpassed, and are warranted cheaper than the same quality of Goods in any other establishment in the United States. Also, every description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS at reduced prices. Those visiting the city will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BUCK & MOORE, 254 Market Street. Sept. 28.

Poetry.

HOMER'S FIRESIDE.

"The bonnie, blithe blink, O' my ain fireside!"—BURKS.

Were I to wish you every joy, And happiness beside, The first—the best should ever be, To love your own fireside!

Let hollow, heartless, gay ones scorn, And this warm hope deride, Still, they can have but little bliss Who hate their own fireside!

'Tis there that prattle children dear, Their parents' joy and pride, And better than a kingly throne, Is that thrice blest fireside!

'Tis there the erring youth obtains Advice his steps to guide, And oft' thro' life will memory bring, Sweet thoughts of that fireside!

'Tis there that feelings holy—true—Begin and e'er abide, For where kind kindness exist, If not at home's fireside?

It little matters where you roam, Throughout this world so wide, If Providence will only grant A glad and bright fireside!

There peaceful may your hours pass by, Till fleeting years shall glide, And wish no better joy—than this, To love your own fireside!

May God then watch and keep them safe, May never ill befall, And happier be the lot of all Who bless their own fireside!

The Old World.

Correspondence of the "Adams Sentinel."

Cork, Ireland, October, 1846.

A Storm—Obliged to put back—Deaths on board—An Ocean Grave—Impositions practised on Emigrants—"Horrors of the Middle Passage"—Visit to Father Mathew—Cork, beggary and wretchedness—Prayer-selling—Starvation—America—Old women.

MR. EDITOR:—When I wrote to you a few weeks ago from Liverpool, I was fully certain that that letter was my last. Shortly after the date of it, I embarked for home in the ship METOKA, bound to New York. She was a noble vessel, and for the first few days we sailed beautifully, under the most favorable winds, with high hopes of reaching our native shores in three weeks. But Providence ordained it otherwise, our hopes proved vain: on the 20th of September we were visited by a terrific storm, which lasted with unabated fury for six days and six nights. Our bowsprit and foremast and mainmast were carried away, and the deck was swept as clear as a floor, of the galleys and kitchen and water casks, &c.; the bulwarks of the ship were carried away also, leaving us a complete wreck. Those of your readers who have been in a storm at sea, and have entirely given up all hope of ever seeing land and friends, may imagine the feelings that filled our bosoms—they are too sacred to commit to paper. Fortunately for us, on the morning after the storm, we found a fine wind blowing, which would carry us back to land. The sailors hoisted what sail had been left, the wind continued for many days favorable, and we came slowly shore-wards. The sight of land again, after we had lost all hope, called forth many a hearty thanksgiving, for it had been the burden of many a hearty prayer. Many hearts leaped for joy on that morning (which we shall never forget) when we saw the rocky shores of Old Ireland, rising above the distant horizon.—We landed safely in the Cove of Cork soon after, with thankful hearts.

Whilst we were upon our voyage backwards, I witnessed a burial at sea; two of the steerage passengers having died. They were natives of Ireland, middle aged men, who were flying from the hardships and tyranny of home, to America. The first one who died was a Roman Catholic. He had some kind friend on board who performed the office of the priest, and read the prayers of the Church over him, before he was committed to his ocean-grave. But the other died whilst all were engaged in "righting the decks," after the storm, and no one had time to care for him: he was sewed up in a sheet, with coals tied about his feet, and with no funeral dirge but the dashings of the angry sea, he was committed to the waves; for a moment his head was visible in the foaming brine, but he was soon gone. Poor men—perhaps a home in America had been the hope of their lifetime, and the distant star which had lighted their dark pathway for 40 years, and now, after gathering their "little all" together, and embarking, when almost in reach of the prize, they were summoned away. A little infant, too, one of our number, died and was buried in the ocean. Its only dirge was a mother's bitter tears. I could not but think that it was fortunate—to have gone into eternity without the crimes and stains that the age of responsibility always brings—without sin, though born in sin. When Ocean gives up her dead, and the white bones that lie in the deep, spring once more into life, the bodies of these—the poor Irishmen and the young infant—will not be missed, though no proud pageantry accompanied their burial, and no marble tombstone marks their resting place.

There were in the ship Metoka 320 steerage passengers, principally Irish, so that I had full opportunity of seeing the imposition that is practised upon these poor creatures. And judging from what took place on board this ship, and from what I witnessed in the agent's offices, and around the wharves of Liverpool, a more deliberate system of fraud and inhumanity does not exist, than that practised by ship agents upon Irish Emigrants. In the first place, large handbills, filled with falsehoods, are circulated all over Ireland, to induce the lower classes to emigrate.—The poor people, oppressed and harassed at home, are glad to listen to and embrace these lying inducements. They sell all their property, collect a little money, and set out from home to Liverpool with their families. Here they are beset with shoals of sharpers, whose only business appears to be that of preying upon the hard-earned monies of these ignorant creatures. They are finally, after they have been robbed, put on board some vessel, after having paid a passage two or

three times often, and made to believe that the ship will find them in provisions, which is not the case. They are then crowded down between the decks with all their baggage, sometimes hundreds of them into a space not sufficient to accommodate 50 comfortably. Here they live for 30 days, in the midst of filth of all kinds, and if they come out of this "BLACK HOLE" to catch a breeze of fresh air, or a glimpse of daylight, they are beset by curses from the officers and kicks from the sailors. England may shudder as she pines at the horrors of slave importation, but she can find more cause in the shipping of her own miserable subjects.

We have now been in Ireland for several days, waiting the refitting and repairing of our vessel, and have had plenty of time to look around us.—Two of our passengers are American preachers, who had been delegates to the Convention held in London: a day or two ago they expressed an intention to visit Father Mathew, the great Apostle of Temperance; of course, I accompanied them. Unfortunately, we did not find him at home, being absent from the city. We found his house without difficulty, as every one knows where Father Mathew lives. It was in a narrow, dirty street, near the middle of the town.—We were ushered by the porter through a narrow entry into a large unfurnished room, with a table in it, and a closet which contained the medals. We were shown his immense "pledge book," it contained nearly 6,000,000 of names.—Father M. lives very plainly, indeed, so much so, that we could scarcely believe that to be the residence of a priest of so much influence and wealth, though if he lived in a princely style he would no doubt be subject to slander.

Cork appears to be a city about the size of Baltimore, though by no means as handsome. It is a city of beggars: they swarm every street and fill every avenue, using every means that wretchedness and necessity can devise to extort a half-penny from the stranger. They invoke upon you the blessing of every Saint in the Calendar, and if you are moved by their entreaties to give them a mite, they load you with hearty benedictions, and cry their thanks after you until you are out of hearing. But if you do not listen to their importunities, and walk on unmoved, the same lips that blessed you but a moment before, now curse you with awful imprecations; instead of hearing any longer "The Holy Mary protect ye," your ears are saluted no less heartily with the malediction, "The Devil burn ye." It would be an unprofitable employment to deal out charity in Cork, whenever you were asked: the longest purse would fail you. The beggars do not ask but they implore you, and beseech you and beseege you. It is almost an impossibility to rid yourself of them—they lay hold of your coat, and with all the eloquence that starvation and want can use, they entreat you to have pity. It is a sad sight, and one that touches the heart. They are starving—there is no mistake about it—the pale cheek, and sunken eye, and trembling limbs, tell their misery even more plainly than their tongues. Such wretchedness and rags and misery, in all their aspects and phases, I never saw congregated together in one place. And as to relieving all this by private charity, it is out of the question. The beggary of Cork, like the daughter of the leech, can never be satisfied—the cry is still, and always, "Give—Give—Give." To the citizens this curse is more obnoxious than the locusts of Egypt, and if they were disposed to be charitable, it would be tenfold more consuming. The poor people will do any thing for money, and they tax their ingenuity, sharpened by want, for occupations and means by which they can eke out their wretched lives. The streets are filled with them, singing and dancing and playing, to procure a few pennies. One man I saw with painted copies of a prayer to the Virgin, which he was trying to dispose of at a penny to a crowd of poor wretched beggars who had given up for a time their occupation to gather around him. I could not but admire the whole-heartedness of their faith, for they loved their religion even more than bread or their own lives, as they cheerfully bartered that which might have procured comforts, for this man's prayer. And as they stood in reverential posture, with clasped hands, listening to the prayer, they seemed to forget their misery; and I noticed that every time the name of the Saviour was mentioned, they all mockingly bowed their heads. I thought, as I turned away from this sight, that I had learned something.

The coming winter will bring much sorrow and suffering to poor down-trodden Ireland.—The potato crop has failed entirely, and grim starvation is already stalking about. There is no disguising the matter—the people have really nothing to eat, and the cry for bread is truly heart-rending. Revolts and mobs are occurring in many of the large towns; and the poor creatures, driven by starvation and all the horrors of the deepest want, are pouring by thousands into the seaports to emigrate for America, or die on the passage. America is the poor Irishman's "El Dorado." To his fancy it is a land of unending plenty and exhaustless riches, where wealth and health and peace and liberty

"pour down in golden streams." Alas! that he is so often deceived. "If I can only reach America," he thinks, "I will never know misery and poverty any more." But he too often proves any thing but the earthly Paradise he imagined it to be. I was struck with a strange custom prevalent in the Cork markets and public bazaars, so different from London and other cities, and so much opposed to true policy—that is, that the persons who have charge of and sell the materials and market goods, are miserable-looking, withered old women. They possess one quality, however, in more perfection than I had supposed ever women could attain, and that is, volubility. Such gibbering and jabbering, and scolding, can hardly have a parallel in the world, not even excepting the noisy lazzaroni of Naples. It would seem to me that people would be deterred, rather than induced to purchase.—Cork abounds in old women as well as beggars

—indeed I hardly know what there is in human kind that is degrading and disgusting, that does not exist in perfection here.

I do not know how long I may remain in Ireland. Possibly for some weeks—if so, I will write again. Perhaps I may go from Dublin (which I intend visiting) to Liverpool, and take passage home once more in another vessel. Q. C. X.

Misalliances.

The Corporal.—During the American Revolution, it is said that an officer, not habited in his military costume, was passing where a small company of soldiers were at work making some repairs on a small redoubt. The commander of the little squad was giving orders to those who were under him, relative to a stick of timber which they were endeavoring to raise to the top of the works.

The timber went up hard, and on this account the voice of the great man was often heard in his regular vociferations of "Heave away! there she goes! Heave ho!" The officer who before is spoken of, stopped his horse when he arrived at the place, and seeing the timber sometimes scarcely move, asked the commander why he did not take hold and render a little aid. The latter appeared to be somewhat astonished; and turning to the officer with all the pomp of an Emperor, said, "Sir, I am a corporal!" "You are not, though, are you?" said the officer, "I was not aware of that." And taking off his hat and bowing, "I ask your pardon, Mr. Corporal," upon this he dismounted his elegant steed, flung the bridle over a post, and lifted till the sweat stood in drops upon his forehead. When the timber was elevated to its proper station, turning to the man clothed in brief authority, Mr. Corporal Commander, said he, "when you have another such job, and have not enough of men, send to your commander-in-chief, and I will come and help you a second time. The corporal was thunder struck! It was Washington.

A Pugilistic General.—We heard from a gentleman, lately from Monterey, a good story about one of our brigadiers. The General happened one morning to be present, dressed in rather a shabby suit, where some teamsters were harnessing their horses, and not liking the way in which they fixed things, interfered, and in rather an authoritative manner, told them it was all wrong, and they didn't know what they were about. Thereupon, one of the teamsters told the General he was an old ass, and had better go about his business, with other complimentary phrases adapted to the occasion. The General, not used to let such compliments pass unnoticed, coolly took off his coat, and said to the aggressive teamster—"Now, sir, you must fight!" and pitching into him, they—the General and the teamster—had a glorious fight, but the General came off victorious. Another teamster, who interfered in the fight, was next walked into by the General, and knocked into a cocked hat in less than no time. It must have been a salvo to the mortified feelings of the licked teamsters to discover, as they very soon discovered, that they had been very effectually whipped by a Brigadier-General in the United States army.—N. O. Delta.

Warming a Bed.—A good lady in the city of Portland, whose husband was tormented with the rheumatism, was advised by a neighbor to warm his bed with a pan of coals and to throw in a little sugar. She accordingly threw upon the sheet something like a pound of brown Havanna sugar, and proceeded to draw a pan of hot coals briskly between the sheets, by which operation the sugar was high restored to its primitive state, and made as hot as when it came from the boiling cauldron. Meanwhile the old man had denuded himself, and when the pan was withdrawn, crawled between the sheets as fast as his lameness would permit. But the bound from the bed gave the lie to his complaint—no number of the Ravel family could have vaulted to the floor with more agility than the sugar-scalded old codger, and no Stentor could have roared louder than he did. In the jump he struck the dame, and man, woman, two children and the hot coals came to the floor together. But the coals were scarce less comfortable than the hot sugar, and the evening's entertainment concluded with "ground and lofty tumbling by the whole company." But the exercise thus taken was productive of good, and barring the scalded skin, the old man was rendered more free from pain than he had been for many years.

No Need of a Sheriff.—In Japan every criminal adjudged worthy of death is his own executioner. When found guilty, he is notified of the fact, together with the day and hour appointed for his death. When the hour arrives he bids his family and friends farewell, and rips open his own bowels, thus satisfying the law.

The price of bread is now higher in Paris than it has been for the last fifty years.

Corn.—It was suggested in the Norfolk Beacon, and the same will apply with equal force to our own farmers, that in selecting seed corn for planting, the heaviest that can be found will yield the best and most profitable crop. Pure white or pure yellow should be preferred; but a heavy article of either mixed or straw colored must command the preference over white or yellow of light weight. Should the European demand exist another season, of which we entertain no doubt, we shall expect to see Indian Corn sold in our market by the standard weight of 56 lbs. to the bushel, at which, already, much the greater portion of the sales are made. The planting season is now approaching, and timely attention to the matter cannot fail to result advantageously.

The "Warm-hearted Irish."—A lecture was given in New York, some days ago, in aid of the sufferers in Ireland, and at its conclusion, Mr. Philip Hone, after mentioning that three ships had that day sailed for Ireland, stated, for the purpose of showing how well the Irish, in that city, had done their part, "that the books of a Savings Institution exhibited the unprecedented fact that the drafts upon its funds, for the quarter, far exceeded the deposits!—some \$80,000 have been withdrawn by the Irish population to be sent to their starving friends abroad."—Phila. U. S. Gazette.

An old man named SIMON has just died in one of the Lunatic Asylums of Paris, whose story has been frequently narrated. When Napoleon had resolved to erect a palace for the King of Rome, near the barrier of Passy, the stall of this man, a cobbler by trade, interfered with the line of building. He was accordingly applied to to sell it. He asked 20,000f., which, being thought excessive, was at first refused. On a second application he asked 40,000f., which was also rejected. The ground upon which the stall stood being, however, absolutely indispensable, he was applied to a third time, when he asked 60,000f. The Emperor then determined never to consent to such an extortion, and the palace was ordered to be built on Quai d'Orsay. The old man then repented his folly, but too late. Two years after he sold the stall for 150f., and the failure of his hopes having affected his reason, he was placed in the hospital where he has just died.

Swedish Children.—Mr. McDonald, in his travels through Sweden, says: "Young children, from the age of one to that of eighteen months, are wrapped up in bandages, like cylindrical wicker baskets, which are contrived so as to keep the bodies straight without interfering much with their growth. They are suspended from pegs in the wall, or laid in any convenient part of the room, without much nicety, where they exist in great silence and good humor. I have not heard the cries of a child since I came to Sweden.

A Darkie's Heel.—There is a capital anecdote of "Kentuck" in the "Spirit of the Times," illustrating the thickness and insensibility of a negro's heel. Ten or twelve "colored pussions" were snoozing in one of their cabins with their feet to the fire, when one of them suddenly exclaimed: "I smell foot-a-burnin'!" Presently he added, anxiously: "Who foot dat a-burnin'?" Receiving no answer, he reiterated the question with still more emphasis: "Who foot dat a-burnin', I say? Dat your'n, Cuff?" Still no answer; when, drawing himself up, he reached his hand toward his feet, and exclaimed: "My foot burnin', by Golly!" and quietly stretched himself out to sleep again.

An Indiscoverable Mystery.—A Westmoreland (Pa.) paper states that a mother and daughter being together in that county, were brought to bed on the same day, of each a son. In the bustle of the moment both babes were placed in a cradle, and to the confusion of the mothers, when the youngsters were taken from the cradle, the nurses were unable to tell which was the mother's and which was the daughter's son!—a matter which, of course, must forever remain a mystery.

An Irishman, named James Malone, committed a murder thirty-six years ago in Ireland, and eluded justice by escaping to America. After living in this country eighteen years, he returned to Ireland, where, after remaining in security for eighteen years more, he has just been identified as the murderer, informed of, and committed for trial. He is now over 70 years of age.

The Camel.—The camel is the only animal that cannot swim. It is an extraordinary fact that the moment they lose their footing in a stream they turn over, and can make no effort to prevent themselves from being drowned.

One of the New Orleans editors says that Santa Anna cannot, even at the head of 30,000 men, enter the city of Sakillo. But what, asks Prentice, if he present himself at the gate at the head of his army and exhibit a pass from Mr. Polk?

GLORIOUS BUT DEAR-BUGHT VICTORY!

The New Orleans mail of last Tuesday brought accounts of the deepest interest from General Taylor's army, confirming substantially all that multiplied rumors had, like the shadows of coming events, prepared our minds for. An obstinate battle of two days has crowned our arms with imperishable honor, but an honor which has been purchased by the slaughter of fresh hundreds of our brave countrymen. While our hearts swell with pride at the gallantry and courage of our brave army, and, especially, at the invincible valor and heroism of the noble veteran who led it, the painful thought intrudes itself of the hundreds of hearts which this victory will make desolate, and the thousands of hearts to which it will carry the bitterness of bereavement and sorrow. Awful is the responsibility of war, even the most justifiable; but what can expiate the enormity of an unnecessary one? Let us, however, proceed to the particulars of this proud but painful event.

From the Pictorial Extra of March 23.
General Taylor Victorious—The Mexican Army led by Santa Anna Defeated.

Before our readers, in advance of our regular publication, the glorious tidings brought by the schooner John Bell. The following account was prepared for us by an officer of the army. It may be relied upon:

The scene of action was at Buena Vista, about six miles west of Saltillo. The fighting commenced on the 22d of February, and ended on the 23d.

Santa Anna retired to Agua Nueva, a distance of ten miles, leaving FOUR THOUSAND killed and wounded on the field. The loss on our part was but SEVEN HUNDRED killed and wounded.

Santa Anna's army amounted to about 15,000 men. That of General Taylor amounted to about 6,000, nearly all volunteers. His army is composed of Washington's, Bragg's, and Thomas' Batteries; one Squadron of the 1st and 2d Dragoons; the Arkansas and Kentucky Cavalry; a brigade of Illinois, and one of Indiana Volunteers; the first Mississippi, and second Kentucky Regiments; and one company of Texas Volunteers.

The official despatches of Gen. Taylor have been cut off.

Col. Morgan's regiment of Ohio volunteers, having been reinforced by a command from Monterey, had reached that place in safety.

Colonel Curtis, of Ohio, with one company; Captain Hunter's, of the U. S. Dragoons; his own regiment and one of Indiana volunteers; the Virginia regiment, and some Texan Rangers, in all about 2,000 men, are about to leave Camargo and attack Gen. Urrea, who is said to be about thirty miles south of that place, with an army of from four thousand to five thousand men, principally rancheros.

He is believed to have with him only 1500 regular troops. A great many of all of these rancheros, as soon as they hear of the discomfiture of Santa Anna's army, will disperse, and the gallant Colonel will, no doubt, obtain the victory.

This news from above, proves the various reports which have heretofore been received of Gen. Taylor's retreat upon Monterey, and the advance of a large force upon our depots at Brazos, and at the mouth of the Rio Grande, to be untrue.

Of the defenses at the mouth of the river I know nothing, but have been told that they will make a strong resistance. The fortifications at the Brazos, with a force of artillery, and persons in the quarter master's employ, which can be raised as a garrison, is sufficient to drive back a command of at least 2500 or 3000 Mexicans.

The works erected may be technically termed a continued line, enclosed for the Quartermaster's and Commissaries store in depot. The parapet is built of barrels of damaged Commissaries stores, with sand bags at the front, thrown up against the barrels, which forms the exterior slope.

The armament of the fort consists of four pieces of artillery, two twelve and two six pounders in battery, which sweeps the foot of and crosses fires on the level plane over which the enemy would be compelled to advance. They have also about three hundred muskets to line the parapet. This was thrown up when an attack was daily expected.

We annex Santa Anna's own account of the battle of Buena Vista, as translated for the Adams Sentinel. We have the original Spanish account in our possession.

Camp near Buena Vista, February 22d, 1847.
Excellent Sir,—After two days of battle, in which the enemy, with a force of from 8,000 to 9,000 men and 26 pieces of Artillery, lost five of his positions, three pieces of Artillery and two flags. I have determined to go back to Agua Nueva, to provide myself with provisions, not having a single biscuit or a grain of rice left. Thanks to the position occupied by the enemy, he has not been completely beaten, but he left on the field about 2000 dead.

Both armies have been cut to pieces, but the trophies of war will give you an idea on which side has been the advantage.

We have struggled with hunger and thirst during forty hours, and if we can provide ourselves with provisions we will go again to charge the enemy.

The soldiers under my command have done their duty, and crowned the honor of the Mexican nation with glory.

The enemy has seen that neither his advantageous position, nor the nature of the ground, or the state of the season, for it has been raining during the action, could prevent the terrific charge of the bayonet, which left him terrified.

From the N. O. Delta, March 23, 12 p. m.
ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.
On the 22d Santa Anna began the battle by various manœuvres, attempting to out-flank and terrify old "Rough and Ready." On that day the battle was confined to skirmishing and cannonading, without much effect on either side.

In the meantime Santa Anna had sent a large force to Santa's rear, but our Artillery opened upon them with great effect, and they were soon compelled to withdraw.

On the 23d the battle commenced, in earnest, and raged with great violence during the whole day.

The Americans did not wait the attack, but, with the most daring impetuosity, with loud huzzas, rushed into the battle, their officers leading them gallantly.

Gen. Taylor was in the thickest of the fight, and received a ball through his overcoat, but was not injured.

Adjutant Bliss was slightly wounded at the side of Gen. Taylor. Adjutant Lincoln also, of the Medical staff, and also of the General's staff, the intrepid officer who so distinguished himself at Resaca de la Palma, was killed.

The battle of the 23d continued from early in the morning until about 4 P. M. when Santa Anna withdrew from the field, and retired to Agua Nueva for reinforcements.

It will be remembered that Santa Anna's reserve corps, commanded by Gen. Velasquez, had been delayed in its march, and has no doubt, joined him a few days after the battle.

In the meantime his army is starving, and many of his men are deserting.

Capt. Hunter's strong artillery company was not in the action, but had left Monterey to join Gen. Taylor with six cannons, two being 8 pounders.

On the 7th of March, one of the Ohio Regiments also left Monterey to join Gen. Taylor. It is expected that Gen. Taylor's artillery will be fully repaired, and he will be ready to meet Santa Anna again.

Gen. Taylor, at the last accounts, was still maintaining his position undisturbed by the enemy.

An exchange of prisoners had taken place, and old "Rough and Ready's" promise to Col. Marshall, to get back Cussiss M. Clay and his party, by taking enough Mexican prisoners to exchange for them, has been redeemed.

General Wool greatly distinguished himself in the battle, and fought like a hero.

After the battle Gen. Taylor demanded of Santa Anna an unconditional surrender of his whole army, which the latter declined, but in return requested that Gen. Taylor should surrender immediately to him. "Immortal be the reply of old "Rough and Ready," as delivered by the gallant Lieut. Crittenden:—"GENERAL TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS."

Santa Anna's adjutant general was captured by the Americans, but was afterwards exchanged.

Gen. Taylor occupied his ground on the 24th and 25th without opposition.

Col. Morgan, of the Ohio volunteers, with a small force, cut his way through large bodies of Mexicans and arrived at Matin.

A detachment of three companies under command of Capt. Giddings, was sent to his relief, and the whole party are said to have arrived in safety at Monterey.

A train of 100 wagons, on their way to Monterey from Camargo, under an escort of thirty volunteers, was captured by a body of Mexican cavalry, a few miles beyond Matin. Three of the men made good their escape—the rest were taken prisoners.

A young lady, the daughter of an American citizen, living in Mexico, and returning home from N. Orleans, where she has been going to school, was taken with this train, her father having been killed by the Mexicans. She, however, had escaped, and arrived in Monterey in safety, where her misfortunes had excited the most lively sympathy. The lady's name was Miss Burns.

Col. Curtis, of the Ohio volunteers, had started on his expedition against Gen. Urrea, who was at Aldamas, a village on the San Juan river, about forty miles from Camargo.

The Colonel has a fine body of men, composed of the Ohio regiment, the Virginia volunteers, and Capt. Hunter's company of U. S. Dragoons.

The Mexicans have possession of Seralvo, China, Mier, and all the towns between Camargo and Monterey.

NAMES OF THE AMERICAN OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Kentucky Cavalry.—Killed—E. M. Vaughn, Lieut. Adjutant. Wounded—

one captain and three lieutenants—names not given.

Arkansas Cavalry.—Killed—Col. Yell, commanding regiment; Capt. A. Porter. Wounded—Lieut. S. A. Redder.

Kentucky Foot Rifles.—Killed—Col. M. R. M. Rae, Lieut. Col. Henry Clay, Capt. J. W. Moss, Capt. W. J. Willis.

Wounded—Lieut. E. S. Barbour, Lieut. Withers, Lieut. Mosier.

Indiana Foot.—Wounded—General

Indiana Foot, Second Regiment.—Killed—Capt. Kinder, Capt. Walker, Lieut. Parr. Wounded—Capt. Sander-

son, Capt. Osbourne, Lieut. Casey, Lt. Pennington, Lt. Morse, Lt. Lewis, Lt. Davis, Lt. Epersson.

Indiana Foot, Third Regiment.—Killed—Captain Eggott. Wounded—

Major Gorman, Capt. Sleep.

Illinois Brigade.—Killed—Col. Harte-

din, Capt. Zabriske, Lieut. Houghton.

Illinois Brigade.—Wounded—Lieutenants J. L. McConnell, and H. Adams.

Second Regiment Illinois.—Killed—

Capt. Woodward; Lieuts. Brunton, Fletcher, Ferguson, Rollins, Bartheson, Atherson, Price. Wounded—Capt.

Coffey, Baker, Pickett; Lieuts. Engle-

son, Steele, West, and Ad. Whiteside.

Texas Volunteers attached to the Ninth Brigade.—Killed—Lieutenants

Campbell and Leonard. Wounded—

Capt. Conner.

Regulars.—Capt. G. Lincoln, 8th in-

fantry. Wounded—Capt. E. Stein, 1st

Dragoons, severely; Lieut. S. G. Erench, 3d Artillery; Lieut. J. P. O'Brien, 4th Artillery, slightly.

Mississippi Rifles.—Killed—1st Lt.

R. S. Moore, 2d Lieut. McNulty.

Wounded—Col. Jefferson Davis, severely;

Capt. J. M. Sharp, do.; Lt. A. B. Corwin, slightly; Cornet Posey, do.;

J. P. Stockton, do.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed—3 Colonels, 1 Lieutenant Col-

onel, 9 Captains, 14 Lieutenants—Total

killed 57.

Wounded—1 Brigadier General, 1

Colonel, 1 Major, 9 Captains, 29 Lieu-

tenants—Total wounded 37.

The New Orleans Delta of the 23d ult. says:

The Mexicans advanced upon him with great boldness, bravely led on by their best officers, but were met by our gallant volunteers with the cool firmness of veteran soldiers. A fierce and long battle ensued, the Mexicans charging with their bayonets to the very muzzles of our artillery and receiving the deadly and destructive fire of our guns, with unflinching courage. Our men gave

not an inch, but maintained their position on the bloody field the whole day of the 22d, and on the next day until the evening, when the Mexicans retired to Agua Nueva, leaving their killed and wounded, and all their wounded, on the field where they fell.

The killed and wounded on the Mexican side are estimated at 4,000. Some of the Mexican officers taken prisoners admit that their loss was at least 2,000. The American loss was about 700 killed and wounded. Santa Anna, in his letter, admits that his army is cut up.

That the victory was on the side of Gen. Taylor is abundantly proved by Santa Anna's precipitous retreat, eighteen or twenty miles to the rear. As to his trophies, we consider that part of the letter as apocryphal, and shall wait for the particulars before we fully credit it.

This victory has been achieved at great sacrifice on our part. The valor of our volunteer officers led them into the hottest part of the fight, and consequently the number of field officers killed and wounded is lamentably great. Every volunteer colonel but one was either killed or wounded.

It is stated in the letter of a Mexican officer, that in many instances contests were observed amongst the Mexicans over the bodies of the dead American soldier for the pieces of meat found in his haversack, and for the water in his canteen.

Suffering of Mexican Soldiers.—The Mexican papers, alluding to Santa Anna's march from San Luis, say that his troops suffered very severely. Stagnant water sold at Matuhuala at one dollar a barrel. Soldiers frequently fell, overcome with fatigue, and perished without shelter in the rain. Bitterly is the administration denounced for not having raised means to mitigate their hardships.

The New Orleans Commercial Times of the 23d inst. says:

At length, assurance has been made doubly sure, and the fond anticipations indulged in by our citizens, for the last eight or ten days, have been fully realized. Gen. Taylor has met the self-styled "Napoleon of the West," in all the pride and confidence of the latter's immensely superior numerical force, and signally defeated him. This grand battle took place on the 22d ultimo, at Buena Vista, a spot six miles west of Saltillo. Our men must have fought like lions, under the eye of their venerated chief; for the slaughter of the foe amounts in the aggregate to nearly the whole American force engaged.

The loss sustained by our army is, also, extremely heavy, considering the proportion it bears to the number of our troops, who were present on the well-fought field; and proves that the conflict must have been severe indeed. We know not what influence the coincidence of the battle of Buena Vista and the anniversary of Washington's birth had on our men, but their happening on the same day persuades us that this circumstance in itself was sufficient to nerve the arm of the American soldier to invincibility.

Death of Lieut. Col. Clay.—Among the slain at Buena Vista, it has been observed that the name of Col. Clay, the eldest son of that distinguished man whose name is familiar to every American citizen—

Henry Clay. The New Orleans Bulletin, alluding to this fact, observes, that "among the prominent names of the fallen will be seen with deep regret, that of Lieut. Colonel Clay, the eldest son of the honored statesman, who left this city but a few days since, with gloomy forebodings, and an evident presentiment of evil. The blow will be keenly and deeply felt."

Noble Act.—A Mexican physician residing in Camargo, says the Flag, has received a letter from a surgeon at Saltillo, dated two days after the battle, which states that Gen. Taylor permitted Santa Anna to have all his wounded conveyed into Saltillo, and tendered him

surgical aid from his own army.

It is reported in Matamoras that Gen. Urrea had retreated toward the Tula

Pasa, as soon as he understood that Col. Curtis was marching against him.

It was also said that Santa Anna was falling back upon San Luis Potosi, as we before said, Dr. Turner thinks he has only retreated to Parras.

From the New Orleans Delta.

The list of killed and wounded on the American side, at the bloody fight of Buena Vista, is a mournful proof of the ferocity and violence which characterized this severe conflict, and a sad testimony of the chivalry and fearlessness of American soldiery. Sixty-five commissioned officers killed and wounded in so small an army exhibits a proportion and result unparalleled in the history of war. Estimating Gen. Taylor's force at 5,000 rank and file, and allowing one commissioned officer to twenty men, the startling conclusion is arrived at that our loss in this sanguinary engagement, of commissioned officers, amounted to one-fourth of the whole number on the field.

If the loss of the rank and file were in like proportion to that of officers, it would exceed 1,200. In view of such terrible results as these, Santa Anna approached as near the truth, melancholy as it is, as he ever did, when he said that both armies were cut up.

The loss of the Mexicans can scarcely be exaggerated when it is put down at four thousand. Santa Anna must have had with him at least 17,000 men. When we last heard from him previous to the battle, he was at San Fernando, waiting for all the various detachments of his army to assemble preparatory to his attack. This was on the 17th, and the attack was fixed for the 21st. Now, as Santa Anna knew exactly Taylor's situation and force, he would certainly not attack him until he had collected all his available troops, and these we know, allowing for desertion and for a corps de reserve, could not have fallen short of 17,000, as he left San Luis with 23,000. If, then, with such a force as this, after a two days' hard fight, and after inflicting on Gen. Taylor so heavy a loss, he is compelled to withdraw twenty miles to the rear, the conclusion is inevitable that he has sustained a prodigious loss, and is irretrievably beaten. The army of Gen. Taylor may be considered as reduced at least one-third by casualties and by details to take care of the wounded. This would leave but about three thousand men to hold his position, and we know he did hold it for several days after the action undisturbed by the enemy. If, in the meantime, the reinforcements sent him from Monterey, consisting of Captain Prentiss's artillery, with four 12 and two 18 pounders, and the first regiment of Ohio volunteers, the same that was distinguished at Monterey under the command of the gallant Colonel Mitchell, should reach him in time, we have no doubt his loss will be supplied, and he will be again ready to meet the enemy. If, however, he should deem it prudent, he will not doubt fall back on Monterey, as he commands all the passes between his camp and that town.

Col. Jack Hays.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, says:—

Major Jack Hays, the celebrated Texan partisan officer, has left the city for Texas, where he has been authorized to raise a battalion of Rangers, who are to be taken into the U. S. service, under Major Hays' command. The President offered Hays a Majority in the U. S. ten regiments, but he declined it, saying he did not understand the tactics of regulars, and was too old to learn them. The major's age is, by the way, twenty-eight, and his weight is just one hundred and twenty-eight pounds.

This old warrior is also modest in his deportment, even to bashfulness. He has lived in the saddle and in the woods some fifteen years. His father was a friend of Gen. Jackson's, and fought for him in the Benton fight. His grandfather was a large land holder in Tennessee, and sold to Gen. Jackson the plantation called the "Hermitage," where the General retired.

The Louisiana Requisition.—Gov. Johnson, of Louisiana, has concluded not to act upon the requisition from Colonel Curtis for ten regiments of volunteers. He very sensibly adopts the opinion that the ten regiments cannot be mustered and forwarded in time to do any good, that the emergency, if there has been any emergency, will have passed away before the volunteers could reach Camargo.

Transports in the Gulf.—There are now in the service of the government, as transports, forty-six ships, twenty-four barques, fifty-six brigs, and eleven steamers. These, added to the vessels of war, make one hundred and sixty-four vessels, employed directly and indirectly in the reduction of the city of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa—not, perhaps, inappropriately termed the Gibraltar of the new world—and is the largest naval force ever put forth by the United States. The employment of 137 vessels as transports will not only account in some measure for the scarcity of merchant vessels, but also for the high rate of freights demanded.

The Journal of Commerce states that a Southern merchant pledged himself to support twenty colporteurs, if the American Tract Society could find the men. The men were found, and he has consented to support them for four years, at an expense of not less than \$12,000.

Shipment of Breadstuffs to Europe.—The New York Commercial states that there have left the port of New York since January 1st, and to the 20th of March, for ports in England, Ireland, and Scotland, fifty-five ships, sixty-three

barques, twenty-eight brigs, and six schooners, all freighted with flour, grain, meal, &c.; and from Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston, during the same time, more than one hundred and fifty square-rigged vessels have left with like cargoes for Europe. There are at the present time more than eighty large class vessels loading at the latter places with grain, &c. The London and Liverpool packet ships are not included in the above statement.

The Famine in Europe.—The New York Express says—"Private letters received by the last packet, state that the lowest estimate of the deficiency of the potato crop in the North of Europe, amounts to seven millions of tons;—the newspapers say eight millions;—that the famine must continue until September next, and longer, should there not be a good crop. With all the aid, which money and benevolence can afford, not less than one million of human beings must fall a prey to starvation or its consequent diseases."

The Famine in Ireland.—Some of the records before the coroner's jury in Ireland are too horrible for publication. There is, however, something so deeply affecting in the following, that we cannot withhold it:

"Buckley, dropped dead on the work, after a journey of three miles before day. His wife will make affidavit that he had not sufficient food the night before he died, and that she and the rest of her family lived 36 hours on wild weeds to spare a bit of cake for him." (In this case a coroner's verdict was given without a sight of the body.) This horrid economy is practiced by scores of families in this district."

What sublime devotion is here! A wife and children living on "wild weeds to spare a bit of cake" for the absent father, who was endeavoring to earn bread for these devoted beings!—Such nobleness of soul merited a better reward than meted out to it. That father, for whose nourishment this "bit of cake" was saved, dropped dead, upon the public works!—Who will not bestow a portion of their abundance to rescue from death men, women, and children in whom are developed so sublimely the noblest traits of human character?—*Alb. Even, Jour.*

A letter from New Orleans published in the Charleston Courier says:—

Mr. CHAY, who has been spending the winter in this city, leaves this evening for Natchez by the steamer Concordia, on his way homeward. He has been living very quietly at a friend's house, avoiding all display of every kind. The kind of reverential feeling with which his benevolent countenance and grey hairs inspire all classes of people, is more flattering than if he had a "Senate at his heels."

Loss by the Famine.—The London Banker's Circular, of Feb. 12th, says:—"If the minister's are nearly right in their estimate of the value of the potatoes lost in Ireland, the whole loss of the British Isles, during the last twelve months, from potatoes, barley, oats, pigs, and the disease in cattle, cannot be less than sixty millions sterling."

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.
Rev. J. S. Maginnis, Professor in Hamilton, (N. Y.) Literary and Theological Seminary, says:—"I would not be without Dr. Jayne's Expectorant in my family for any consideration. I have found them successful in cases where all other means have failed."

Mr. Nicholas Harris, corner of Front and Lombard streets, Philadelphia, was cured of Cough, Asthma and Bleeding of the Lungs, under which he labored for many years.

Rev. Ira M. Allen, late of this, but now of New York city, says:—"I have used Jayne's Expectorant, and have more confidence in it than all other Medicines of the kind."

Rev. Wm. Latta, Modestown, Va., says:—"I have used your Expectorant, and found it an excellent medicine for Pulmonary diseases."

Mr. John Beckford, of Eastport, Maine, says:—"Your Expectorant has just cured a man whom his physician had given up to die with Consumption; and also another, in the very lowest stages of Bronchitis."

Messrs. Slosson and Williams, Booksellers, Owego, N. Y., say:—"Your Expectorant gives universal satisfaction."

Rev. John Ellis, of New York city, says that two bottles cured him of influenza, a hard cough and apparent Consumption.

Mr. Adrial Ely, of Watertown, N. Y., says:—"Many respectable people offer certificates in favor of your expectorant. I believe that all your Medicines are the best preparations that have ever been offered to the public for the relief of the afflicted and the cure of diseases."

Samuel Henshaw, Esq., Editor of the Lynn, (Mass.) Record, says:—"Jayne's Expectorant is a very valuable Syrup, which we have lately used with good effect in stopping a Cough and loosening and breaking up a Cold."

Rev. Athur B. Bradford, of Darlington, Pa., says that it cured his son of Croup in a few minutes.

The Bangor (Me.) Journal says:—"A trial of Jayne's Expectorant will satisfy all that it is a speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Hoarseness, and all kinds of Pulmonary Affections."

Dr. The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa. April 5.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving subscriptions and contributions to the "Anti-Slavery Sentinel," and collecting and receiving for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	6 00 to 6 12
Wheat,	1 53 to 1 44
Rye,	80 to 81
Oats,	45 to 50
Corr,	43 to 45
Beef Cattle,	5 75 to 7 50
Covered,	4 00 to 4 25

The Journal of Commerce states that a Southern merchant pledged himself to support twenty colporteurs, if the American Tract Society could find the men. The men were found, and he has consented to support them for four years, at an expense of not less than \$12,000.

TAVERN LICENSES.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of **ANTHONY B. KURTZ**, for license to keep a Public House in the Borough of Gettysburg, in the county of Adams—being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with **ANTHONY B. KURTZ**, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Thomas McCreary, Wm. King,
Geo. W. McClellan, Nicholas Cordori,
Ephraim Martin, James Bowen,
R. W. M'Sherry, B. Schriver,
Robert Cobean, W. B. McClellan,
E. B. Buehler, Geo. Swope.

March 22. 3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of **JAMES M'COSU**, for license to keep a Tavern in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county—it being an old stand:

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Gettysburg, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with **JAMES M'COSU**, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

R. W. M'Sherry, Marcus Samson,
Jas. A. Thompson, G. W. McClellan,
D. M. Smyser, Robert Cobean,
George Swope, J. B. Danner,
W. B. McClellan, D. Kendlehart,
Wm. S. Hamilton, John H. Reed.

March 22. 3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of **REUBEN STEIN**, for license to keep a Tavern in Hamilton township, Adams county—it being an old stand:

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Hamilton township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with **REUBEN STEIN**, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

C. T. Weagly, John Cochran,
Jacob Burkhardt, Wm. A. Coll,
William Eyer, Philip Coll, sen.,
Michael Harmsden, Isaac Warren,
George Deutler, Everard Harr,
Robert Wilson, Samuel Martin.

March 22. 3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of **DAVID GOODYEAR**, for license to keep a Tavern in Franklin township, Adams county, it being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned citizens of Franklin township, Adams county, do certify, that we are personally acquainted with **DAVID GOODYEAR**, the above named petitioner, that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers; and further, we do certify that the house for which a license is prayed for, is suitably situated for a tavern, and that such tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

George Hambo, E. D. Newman,
Bernard Deardorff, Daniel Kuhn,
John Hartman, Jacob Mahr,
James Russell, Samuel Lohr,
Benjamin Deardorff, Peter Hake,
Jacob Starner, Jacob Mundorf,
Robert Galbraith, Andrew Starner.

March 22. 3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of **DAVID KING**, for license to keep a Tavern in Germany township, Adams county—it being an old stand:

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Germany township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with **DAVID KING**, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Michael R. Nassar, J. A. M'Sherry,
Henry Colehouse, Joseph Fink, jr.,
Jon. C. Forrest, Andrew Long,
Ephraim Myers, E. C. Bishop,
George Myers, John Toner,
Ephraim Swope, Wm. Gwinn,
Abraham Harner, E. F. Shorb.

March 15. 3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of **CHARLES MYERS**, for license to keep a Tavern in Menallen township, Adams county—it being an old stand:

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Menallen township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with **CHARLES MYERS**, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Samuel W. Fyster, Wm. P. Rice,
Ferdin Meales, Benjamin Irvin,
Christian Rice, Calvin McKnight,
Henry Brame, Thomas Blocher,
Samuel Meals, John W. Cook,
Jonas Ranzanier, Peter Rice.

March 15. 3t

WM. RUTHRAUFF

WILL sell FLANNELS, all Wool, and a variety of colors, for 25 and 31 1/2 cents. Superior Flannels for 37 1/2 and 50 cents. Linseys and Plaids, handsome and cheap, and first-rate Kerseys for 12 1/2.

Nov. 5.

TAVERN LICENSES.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of **DANIEL M. BROWN**, for license to keep a Tavern in Franklin township, Adams county—it being an old stand:

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with **DANIEL M. BROWN**, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Peter Kime, Moses Smith,
Wm. M. Scott Jr., Simon Markle,
Hugh Scott, Joseph Bear,
John Bucher, Adam Biesecker,
Jacob Moritz, E. D. Newman,
Jacob Biesecker, Philip Hann.

March 22. 3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of **MARY M. BROWN**, for license to keep a Tavern in Franklin township, Adams county—it being an old stand:

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with **MARY M. BROWN**, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that she is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Solomon Hartman, Henry Trostle,
John B. Pitzer, Abraham Trostle,
John Stover, Daniel Kuhn,
Adam Biesecker, Abraham Scott,
Joseph Bear, Anthony Deardorff,
J. Biesecker, sen., Henry Hartman.

March 22. 3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of **WILLIAM MCCREARY**, for license to keep a Tavern in Franklin township, Adams county—it being an old stand:

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with **WILLIAM MCCREARY**, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Adam Starner, James Clark,
Jacob Starner, David Goodyear,
Benjamin Deardorff, Hamilton Silk,
Bernard Deardorff, Peter Kuecker,
John Hartman, Solomon Bingham,
Anthony Deardorff, Samuel Bingham,
Samuel Carlbough, Philip Hann.

March 22. 3t

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of **MOSES SMITH**, for license to keep a Tavern in Cashtown, Franklin township—it being an old stand:

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, Adams county, being well acquainted with **MOSES SMITH**, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Daniel Newman, J. K. Wilson,
William Setel, Joseph Bear,
John Walter, Peter Mickley, jr.,
Frederick Stover, Jacob Mark,
Adam Biesecker, Solomon Hartman,
Samuel Cover, F. G. Hoffman.

March 15. 3t

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of **GEORGE HENSH**, for license to keep a Public House in the Town of New Oxford—it being an old stand:

WE, the subscribers, citizens of New Oxford, do hereby certify, that we are personally acquainted with **GEORGE HENSH**, the above named petitioner; that he is, and we know him to be, of good repute for honesty and temperance; and is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of inhabitants, strangers, and travellers. And we do further hereby certify, that we know the house for which license is prayed, and from its neighborhood and situation, believe it to be suitable for a Tavern, and necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers.

John C. Ellis, Samuel Weigel,
Jacob Diehl, Joseph T. Smith,
Michael Reily, Wm. D. Hines,
James Lilly, Jacob Martin,
James Robinson, Peter Diehl,
George Himes, Levi Wagener.

March 15. 3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of **DAVID H. ECKERT**, for license to keep a Tavern in Germany township, Adams county—it being an old stand:

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Germany township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with **DAVID H. ECKERT**, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

George Will, Ludwig Study,
H. Shriver, Ephraim Myers,
J. A. Shorb, George A. Shriver,
John A. McSherry, Jacob Bishop,
Joseph Fink, jr., George Myers,
Edwin L. Study, John Toner.

March 22. 3t

MUSLINS

A T M'SHERRY'S Store, for 1 cts. and up; also Cotton Flannels, 8 cts. and upwards.

Nov. 2.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

John Stone & Sons,

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN
Silks, Ribbons, and Millinery Goods,
No. 15, South Second street, Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Merchants and Milliners visiting the city to their new and rich assortment of SPRING MILLINERY GOODS, to which they are daily making addition; among which will be found Grace Silks for casing Bonnets, at a variety of prices; a large assortment of new style Bonnet Ribbons; Plain Mantua and Satin Ribbons, of all widths; Chip Hats; Crape Lisses; French and American Artificial Flowers, in great variety; Fancy Trimming Laces; Cap Stuffs, Buckrams, Willows, Crowns, Ties, Face Trimmings, &c. &c.

As a large portion of the above have been imported by ourselves direct from France, we are enabled to offer them at the lowest market prices.

Philadelphia, March 15. 4t

FURNITURE

Respectfully to the Public.

C. H. & J. F. WHITE,
CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY
WARE-HOUSES,
107 and 109 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

PERSONS visiting Philadelphia are invited to call and see their extensive variety of finely finished, fashionably rich and plain Furniture, all warranted in every respect, at the most reasonable prices, and such as can be depended upon giving entire satisfaction for excellence of workmanship.

C. H. & J. F. WHITE assure FARMERS and CROFTERS that punctuality and despatch may be relied upon by all whom they may have the pleasure of furnishing with goods.

So we solicit a call,
From one and all,
And with the cheapest and best to please you;
For be sure you'll find,
Things to your mind,
Nor in using, by disliking, tease you.

March 1. 3t

Steam Iron Railing Manufactory

RIDGE ROAD,
Above Buttonwood st., Philadelphia.

AT this establishment may be found the greatest variety of Plans and beautiful Patterns for

IRON RAILINGS

in the United States, to which the attention of those in want of any description, and especially for Cemeteries, is particularly invited.

The principal part of all the handsome Railings at Laurel Hill, Monument, and other celebrated Cemeteries in the city and county of Philadelphia, which have been so highly extolled by the public press, were executed at this manufactory.

A large Ware-Room is connected with the establishment, where is kept constantly on hand a large stock of ready-made IRON RAILINGS, ORNAMENTAL IRON SETTEES, IRON CHAIRS, new style plain and ornamental IRON GATES, with an extensive assortment of IRON POSTS, PEDESTALS, IRON ARBORS, &c. Also, in great variety, Wrought and Cast Iron ORNAMENTS, suitable for Railings, and other purposes.

The subscriber would also state that in his Pattern and Designing Department he has employed some of the best talent in the country, whose whole attention is devoted to the business—forming altogether one of the most complete and systematic establishments of the kind in the Union.

ROBERT WOOD, Proprietor.
Ridge Road, above Buttonwood St.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1. 6m

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

Thompson & Crawford,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 40, Market-street, (South Side, below Second,) Philadelphia,

Offer for sale a large stock of Fresh Drugs, Medicines and Dye-Stuffs, to which they call the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers visiting the city.

Coch, Cabinet, Japan, Black, and other Var-nishes of a superior quality. Also, White and Red Lead, Window Glass, Paints and Oils—cheaper than ever.

J. T. & C. are also proprietors of the Indian Vegetable Balsam, celebrated throughout their own and neighboring States, as the best preparation for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. Money refunded in every instance where no benefit is received.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1. 3m

WESTERN HOTEL.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the citizens of Adams county, that he has taken the hotel long and favorably known as the WESTERN HOTEL, situated at the corner of Howard and Saratoga streets, in the city of Baltimore. The hotel has attached to it upwards of forty bedchambers, with comfortable and appropriate furniture—kept in the most cleanly order and well ventilated; it has likewise an upper and a lower parlor, one for the use of Ladies, the other for Gentlemen; from its location, it is a cool and healthful residence in the summer season, and in the winter it will be well warmed and brilliantly lit up at night, with gas. The house is in the vicinity of the best and most abundant market in Baltimore, from which the table is furnished with every seasonable variety. The bar is stored with the best liquors, and from the politeness of the attendants, the traveller cannot fail to find an agreeable and cheerful home. Connected with this hotel are an excellent Stabling and Carriage houses, under the direction of experienced hostlers.

The undersigned and his family, will be found personally to devote their time and services to the comfort of those who may honor them with their favor and patronage. Fare \$1 per day.

Very respectfully, &c.,
J. A. P. BAYLESS,
Western Hotel, North Howard st., Baltimore.

March 8. 4t

PRODUCE.

THE highest price will be given for Dried PEACHES, APPLES, FLAX-SEED, TIMOTHY-SEED, and SHELL-BARKS, at R. W. M'SHERRY'S.

Nov. 2.

MUSLINS.

BROWN and White Muslins unusually low Canton Flannels, all colors, very cheap superior Doeskin and Bleached C. Flannels at RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 9.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the City with a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND QUEENSWARE, all of which will be sold very low at R. W. M'SHERRY'S STORE.

Nov. 2.

TO THE LADIES.

A handsome assortment of Bonnet Ribbons, Ladies' Silk and Velvet Scarves, Super Grass Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, can be seen at WM. RUTHRAUFF'S.

Nov. 9.

THE LADIES

ARE respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of CLOAKINGS, ALPACAS, CASHMERES, MOUSLIN DE LAINES, SHADDP and PLAIN MERINOES, SHAWLS, GREEN BAREGE, RIBBONS, and a variety of Fancy Goods.

R. W. M'SHERRY.

Nov. 2.

Black & Colored Kid Gloves.

CASHMERE do.; Hosiery, quite a variety, and Cheap; Green Barege; Green Gauze Veils, new style; Laces and Edges; French Wreld Collars; Cap Nets; Ladies' Points and every article necessary for Ladies' wear, cannot be had at WM. RUTHRAUFF'S.

Nov. 9.

Calicoes! Calicoes!

A T R. W. M'SHERRY'S Store, for 3 cts. a yard; good Madder colors a fig, worth 8 cts; beautiful styles, 9 to 12 1/2.

Nov. 2.

CALICOES.

PERSONS desirous of securing bargains in CALICOES, should call early at RUTHRAUFF'S Store, where they can buy good Calicoes for 4 cts., a first-rate article, warranted not to fade, for 6 1/2 cts., and such as will "astonish the natives," can be had for 10 and 12 1/2 cts.

Nov. 9.

CLOTHES, CASSIMERES,

CASSINETTS, &c.

JUST received at the Cheap Store of R. W. M'SHERRY, Cloth, 75 cts. a yard and up; Cassimeres, plain and fancy, 25 cts. a yard and up; Cassinets, 25 cts. and up; also, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Linseys, Flannels, all wool, 25 cts. a yard and up. Tickings, Checks, Gingham, Cotton Stripe, &c.

Nov. 2.

GINGHAMS.

IF the Ladies desire handsome twilled GINGHAMS, rich colors, suitable for dresses, as well as good style Domestic Gingham, let them call down Chambersburg street at RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 9.

Groceries and Queensware.

JUST received, a full supply of Groceries and Queensware, which will be sold low. R. W. M'SHERRY.

Nov. 2.

SHAWLS.

A handsome assortment of Torker, Cashmere, French Plaid, Woolen Shawls, handsome and very cheap, just opened at RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 9.

VESTINGS.

A beautiful lot of Fancy, Silk Velvet, and Sattin VESTING; also Gentlemen's CRAYATS, SUSPENDERS; Mohair, Ringgold, Palo Aito, Silk and Common Glazed, Velvet, and Seal-skin CAPS—for sale at M'SHERRY'S STORE.

Nov. 2.

Alpacas! Alpacas!

THE Cheapest and Richest can be had by calling early at RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 9.

PLAID and Shaded CLOAKINGS can be

had remarkably low at RUTHRAUFF'S.

Nov. 9.

Cashmeres, and Dress Goods.

VERY cheap and handsome styles of CASHMERES and M. DE LAINES, for sale at RUTHRAUFF'S Store, Chambersburg street

Nov. 9.

Garden & Flower Seeds,

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS,

Evergreens, Roses,

Plants, Roots, &c.

FOR sale every day in the Market below Sixth street, Philadelphia, nearly opposite the Schuylkill Bank, a splendid collection of the above, comprising all choice and desirable varieties from the Garden and Nurseries of the subscriber at the Rising Sun Village, near Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 1. 2m

IT HAS PERFECTLY CURED ME.

PHILADELPHIA, December, 1837.
To Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir—The astonishing and miraculous beneficial effects your valuable Expectorant had on my neighbor, the Rev. Mr. Rusling, made so favorable an impression on my mind, that after consulting with several friends, and learning that you were a regular Practitioner of Medicine, I called upon you and purchased half a dozen bottles, and told you that if I lived to take them, you should have a good report from me.

I am alive and well this day! Thanks be to a merciful God, and your Expectorant: and now I come forward cheerfully to fulfill my promise.

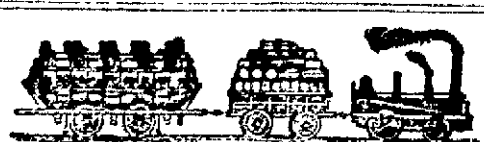
For twenty long years had I been a constant sufferer from the effects of a hard, dry cough, pain in the breast, and difficulty of breathing; the last five of which, chills and fevers, every spring and fall, added to my misery. I was worn away to a mere skeleton; with the greatest difficulty only could I get up and down stairs; my appetite was gone, and my strength had so far failed me, that my friends were persuaded that I could not survive many weeks, unless I obtained relief. Indeed, sir, my situation was so perfectly miserable to myself, and so distressing to my family, that I felt willing to die, whenever it should please the Master to take me home. But I heard of your medicine, and relief came. Yes! it proved the "Balm of Gilead" to my poor afflicted body. Before I had taken one bottle, I experienced a mitigation of all my symptoms, and to my great joy I found in the continued use of it the happiest relief. In short, sir, it has made a perfect cure of me—and I can truly say, I have no desire to be better.

With everlasting gratitude, I am, dear sir, your obliged friend,
MARY GILL.

Corner of Rose Street and Germantown Road, Philadelphia.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa.

March 22. 3t



Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT

York, April 20. 1f

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH

ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. BRAZIER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by Joseph Mathias, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c



THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, April 5, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
Of Centre County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Joseph W. Patton, of Cumberland Co.

The News.

Full particulars of the late bloody contest between our army and the Mexicans, will be found in the preceding page. The battle, remarks the U. S. Gazette, between Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna, was one of fearful odds; one in which all advantage of numbers, of knowledge of localities, and habitude were in favor of the Mexicans. The gallant Taylor, in spite of these difficulties, and in spite of the obvious fact that he was not a favorite of the administration, that his success would be agreeable only as it might reflect credit upon the Cabinet; in spite of these and all other adverse matters, General Taylor has triumphed, has achieved another victory, and has placed Buena Vista with the honored names of Monterey, Resaca de la Palma, and Palo Alto. All that fame has for the gallant, fearless, able commander, she will bestow on Taylor, and the noble, devoted officers and men under his command; they deserve all the honor which deeds of war can earn.

But what a fearful loss! What a mournful account of death's doings among the officers!—How out of all proportion to the whole number lost! And how the heart aches for those who are to be smitten through these fallen ones—smitten so that not even the glory of the victory, nor even the recollections of the manner of their death, can bring more than mitigation!—Though every one that has met death on that field, has left hearts to ache at the terrible infliction, yet we naturally sympathize most deeply where we know those that must most mourn it is natural, it is best; the sensitive being would be else continually agitated by the afflictions of others; the wave that circles out from our own hearts, must diminish its height as it augments its circumference. Among those numbered with the killed, is Colonel Henry CLAR, the son of the great statesman. This gallant officer was justly the pride of his numerous friends. How deeply loved at Ashland, we need not say. Those who knew the feelings between the father and son, can alone comprehend the anguish that is brought home by the loss. The man who has given a whole life to his country, will not, however, shrink from this sacrifice, dear, costly, as it is. It is only within the sanctuary of the home that the blow will fall, with scarcely a mitigating circumstance. The wife and mother will mourn that desolation of the hearth, to which public applause can bring no diminution.

HARDIN, too, a generous, devoted man, full of energy, full of zeal, full of kind impulses, has fallen; and many, very many more, whose death will be a public loss, and a private calamity.

We cannot regard the situation of General Taylor as one yet freed from great danger. He has struck a blow, however, which will make the Mexicans hesitate about another attack; and while we feel that continued good generalship is necessary to sustain him, we are so sure he possesses that, so satisfied of his prudence, as well as his courage, that we cannot allow a doubt, or fear of future results, to lessen the entire gratification we feel at the glorious achievements which we have recorded.

The storm of Friday and Saturday week was very severe in many sections of the country. We see it stated that the snow was four feet deep in Lancaster county, and that there was no communication between Harrisburg and Philadelphia for three days. Great injury was done in the country by the prostration of fences, barns, &c. There was also considerable loss of shipping on the coast.

Graham's Magazine.
For April, is a beautiful number. Its embellishments are the "Saratoga and Stillwater Battle-ground"—"View near Pittsburg"—and the "Paris Fashions." There are twelve extra pages in the number, and the contents are all original, and highly interesting.

The steamboat Clinton took fire on the 22d ult. on the Mississippi, above New Orleans, and was totally consumed, with a valuable cargo. The crew and passengers were obliged to precipitate themselves into the river. Seven persons were drowned—the others succeeded in reaching land.

Spurious \$5 notes of the Chambersburg Bank are in circulation—printed from an altered note of the Millington Bank. They can be easily detected—the title in the spurious notes being "The Chambersburg Bank"—while in the genuine ones, it is "The Bank of Chambersburg."

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a Tariff of duties to be levied on all imports (excepting from the U. States) into those Mexican ports which are now or may hereafter be in possession of our military forces—which duties are to be collected by officers to be designated by our Government. They are about one-fourth of the rates of the existing Mexican Tariff. Copies of this Tariff have been sent to Europe. This measure will no doubt afford some help in the ways and means to carry on the war.

A salute of 100 guns is to be fired at Baltimore to-day in honor of Gen. Taylor's decisive victory at Buena Vista.

IMPORTANT FROM VERA CRUZ.

Successful Landing of the American Forces.

Water and Supplies cut off from the Enemy.

By the arrival at New Orleans on the 25th ult. of the schooner Portia, Captain Powell, which left Sacrificos on the 15th ult., the Delta is in receipt of the following highly interesting intelligence from the forces co-operating against Vera Cruz. For the facts detailed they are indebted to their correspondence and conversations with passengers.

Troops were landed, after a reconnaissance on the 7th, by Generals Scott, Patterson, Worth, Pillow, Quitman, and Twiggs, with their Aids and the Topographical corps, which approached near the shore, towards the direction of the Castle, the guns from Juan d'Ulloa opening fire upon the party, throwing shell and round shot, but without doing any damage to the reconnoitering party—the round shot either passing over or falling short, and the shells, although thrown with precision, bursting at a considerable elevation, doing no harm. One shell passing over the steamer Petrita, (the vessel employed in the reconnaissance), and another bursting under her bow, without doing her any injury.

The reconnaissance was made while the transports and convoys were lying off Anton Lizardo; after their return, and the least possible delay, the transports and convoys weighed anchor and stood to the southward of Sacrificos, bearing in towards the main land, with a fair breeze and in gallant style, when they came to anchor, the convoys taking position in such a manner as to protect the disembarkation of the troops, the first 6,000 being landed at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 9th, and the remainder during the day. The landing is spoken of by persons who were eye witnesses, as a scene of magnificence, rarely witnessed more than once in a lifetime. The troops landed amounted to the exact number of 12,100.

After the landing, the different columns took up their line of march for the positions assigned to them in the important action and siege of Vera Cruz.

The steamers Vixen and Spitfire, lying under Punta de Hornos, opened on the city across the point and in the direction of the Castle, with shell and round shot, which was returned by the Castle, but without effect. Gen. Worth's division, which it is said, has been assigned to the division on the left bank of the city, from the localities of the landing on the South and under Punta de Hornos, had necessarily to move in echelon to the rear, past the right, in order to gain his proper position—in the execution of which it became necessary to attack and take possession of two redoubts thrown up by the enemy, on one of which was a piece of artillery, and both filled with infantry.

The redoubts were attacked, charged, and taken, a spirited resistance being made by the enemy, who lost several in killed, wounded, and prisoners—our loss some seven killed and several wounded. Captain Alburis, of the 2d infantry, was killed by a round shot, supposed to be from the Castle; the ball severed his head from his body, the same shot taking off the arm of a drummer (a boy) and wounding a private. Captain Alburis was a Virginian, and formerly conducted a newspaper in Martinsburg. Col. Dixon was wounded in the breast by a musket shot.

The skirmishing was, however, no check to the advancing column, which passed steadily forward to its position on the left and rear of the city, where it halted and commenced the work of entrenchment.

The pipes used for the purpose of supplying the city with fresh water, have been discovered and broken up, completely cutting off the supply from the tanks, which are situated some short distance from the city.

During the advance upon the rear of the city, they passed midshipman Rogers, who had not yet been sent from Vera Cruz, was bound on a cart and ordered to be conveyed under a guard, to the prison at Perote, but fortunately they were encountered by our forces, and Mr. Rogers was rescued and is now on board his ship.

The city is now completely surrounded by our troops, each division having taken a strong and advantageous position, with entrenchments, completely cutting off all communication by sea or land, and at the same time, are safe from the fire of the castle. The positions of divisions were established on the 13th, extending from Punta de Hornos, on the right, to Punta de la Catita, on the left, in one unbroken line, and active preparations were on foot for the subjugation of this formidable place.

So closely is Vera Cruz now besieged, and so entirely are every means of communication cut off, that, in a very few days, the news must reach us that both the city and the castle are occupied by our victorious troops.

On the 11th our army moved still nearer the town—Worth's division on the right, and resting on the sea shore; Gen. Patterson's in the centre, extending back into the country, and Gen. Twiggs' division on the left, still farther into the interior. They have approached considerably within range of the guns in the town, and can be reached by those in the castle, from both of which a brisk cannonading has been kept up during the day.

The line extends across the railroad which goes from the town to the magazine, and the aqueduct that supplies the city with water, is likewise in our possession. In short, the city is fairly invested, and communication by the main road cut off. Entrenchments have been marked out, (and will be worked on to-night,) which are near enough to the walls to render our heavy guns effective. These guns have not been taken on shore.

Mr. Kendall, of the Picayune, writes from the Camp ground on the 13th, that on that morning the enemy opened with round shot and shell, not only from the batteries around the town but from the castle. Rockets were also thrown, and the sky at times was completely lit up by them; yet a large portion of them fell far short. In the meantime our men are compelled to remain quiet and take this fire—the hardest duty a soldier has to perform. All are anxious to strike back, and they will be gratified in the course of a few days.

Battle of Buena Vista.—The news of this great battle and victory, coming well authenticated, has put an end to the torturing suspense in which the public mind was so long kept in regard to Gen. Taylor and his gallant men, and has turned anxiety and doubt into congratulation and triumph.

The particulars of the battle of Buena Vista will no doubt exhibit, when they are fully known, not only a conflict of terrible intensity, but one, also, in which masterly generalship went hand in hand with the most determined bravery.—That an army of five thousand men should fight one of nearly four times its force, in open field, the former being composed mainly of volunteers who had never faced an enemy before, is of itself an evidence of daring not often witnessed; that it should fight and not be out-flank-

ed by such superiority of numbers, nor forced to retreat, is a more unusual thing still in the history of wars; but that it should fight, and not only hold its own, but cut its adversary to pieces, and gain a decisive victory, is an event which the tacticians of European armies may contemplate with wonder while we, here at home, take pride in the men and in the commander by whom the thing was done.—*Baltimore American.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Despatches from Gen. Taylor.

Mr. Crittenden, a volunteer aid of Gen. Taylor, arrived at Washington Thursday, bringing official despatches from Gen. Taylor, giving an account of his late glorious victory.—The letters pretty much confirm the accounts in the preceding page. Gen. Taylor says in his letter of 1st March, "it is ascertained that the enemy is in full retreat, and in a very disorganizing condition, the men deserting and dying of starvation in great numbers." He had despatched a command to harass their retreat.—Gen. Taylor says he will in a few days change his headquarters to Monterey, and re-open communication between that town and the Rio Grande. The General has furnished a list of the names of the killed and wounded of our army. The number, so far as ascertained, amounts to 264 killed, 450 wounded, and 26 missing—one company of Kentucky cavalry not being reported.

The number of Mexicans engaged, from the statement of Santa Anna himself, was 20,000, whilst Gen. Taylor's force fell somewhat short of 5,400 men. "Our success against such odds," says the General, "is a sufficient encomium on the good conduct of our troops." The Mexican loss in the battle, the General says, is moderately estimated at 1500, and may reach 2,000 men, killed and wounded, besides 2 or 3,000 deserters. Many officers of rank were lost.

As an instance of the desperation with which both armies fought, Mr. Crittenden, who acted as Gen. Taylor's aid throughout the fight, when asked whether the Mexicans had taken three pieces of ordnance from us, as Santa Anna reported, replied in the affirmative, and said that the guns were not given up till every man at them was shot down and every horse killed near them; and moreover, that in bearing them off, the Mexicans suffered a loss of some six hundred men. They interfered madly between the retreating guns and our men, seeking to regain them. These guns were a part of Capt. Washington's battery, under the command of Lieut. O'Brien. Lieut. O'Brien was wounded before his guns were taken, and when reporting his loss to Gen. Taylor was complimented for his bravery—it was no fault of his. Capt. Washington was in another part of the field and sustained himself with great coolness and intelligence, as did Capt. Bragg and Sherman, with their respective batteries—in all but 14 guns.

Some accounts state that the Mexican Generals Ampudia, Ortega, Minon, and Mejia are among the slain; and General Salas, the man who supplanted Paredes in the Government, is said to be a prisoner. Another account says that no prisoner of higher rank was taken than one of the Aids of Gen. Torrejon.

Official despatches have also been received from Com. Conner, giving an account of the landing of Gen. Scott at Vera Cruz, and the investment of the Castle and City, confirming the account given in the preceding column.

The following is the summons sent by Santa Anna to Gen. Taylor before the battle commenced, and the General's answer:

You are surrounded by twenty thousand men, and cannot, in any human probability, avoid suffering a rout, and being cut to pieces with your troops; but as you deserve consideration and particular esteem, I wish to save you from such a catastrophe, and for that purpose give you this notice, in order that you may surrender at discretion, under the assurance that you will be treated with the consideration belonging to the Mexican character, to which end you will be granted an hour's time to make up your mind, to commence from the moment when my flag of truce arrives in your camp. With this view, I assure you of my particular consideration.

God and Liberty. Camp at Encantada, February 22d, 1847.

ANT. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To Gen. Z. Taylor, commanding U. S. forces.

Headquarters Army of Occupation, Vera Cruz, Feb. 22d, 1847.

Sir:—I reply to your note of this date, summoning me to surrender my forces at discretion. I beg leave to say that I DECLINE ACCORDING TO YOUR REQUEST.

With high respect, I am, Sir, your obt. servant, Z. TAYLOR.

Maj. Gen. U. S. Army, commanding. Senor Gen. D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Commander-in-chief, La Encantada.

Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has placed the name of Gen. Taylor under its head as a candidate for the Presidency, "subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention." The U. S. Gazette appears to be leaning in the same direction. "Old Rough and Ready" appears likely to be as dangerous to the "powers that be," as he is to the Mexicans.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. J. C. Smith, Mr. T. B. HEINS, to Miss HENRIETTA BROTHERS—all of Littlestown, Adams county.

On the same day, by the Rev. Charles Witmer, Mr. JAMES CONNER, of Abbotstown, (formerly of Juniata county,) to Miss ELIZABETH DAVIS, of York county, Pa.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. CHARLES SHENK, to Miss SARAH ANN BEARD—both of Freedom township.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, at the residence of her son (Mr. Aaron J. Watson) in Mountpleasant township, Miss JANE WATSON, in the 84th year of her age.

On the 28th ult. in Berwick township, Miss REBECCA BAUGHEN, daughter of Mr. George Baughen, deceased, aged 21 years and 23 days.

J. H. REED

HAS removed his Law Office to the room one door east of Mr. Wattle's Hotel, and immediately opposite Dr. Horner's.

TAKE NOTICE

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of ARMOR BIGHAM, late of Frederick county, deceased, are requested to attend at the house of Mr. Guthrie, in Emmitsburg, on Thursday the 13th day of April, inst. or on Friday the 16th, at the house of the subscriber—and receive a dividend on their claims.

NATHANIEL RANDOLPH.

One of the Executors.

April 5.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed, under a deed of voluntary assignment, Assignee of ISAAC YOUNT, of Menallen township, Adams county, Notice is hereby given to all who are indebted to the said ISAAC YOUNT, to call and make payment to the subscriber, residing in Menallen township, and those having claims against him, to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB SHANK, Assignee.

April 5.

N. B. THE TAVERN STAND, known as "Yount's Tavern," will be offered at public outcry, for RENT, on Saturday the 17th day of April, inst. upon the premises, when sale will be made of the Personal Property.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership in the practice of the Law, between the undersigned, has been this day dissolved, by the terms of the original agreement and by mutual consent. All business originating and entrusted to them since their connection, will receive their joint attention until completed.

MOSES MCLEAN.

DAVID MCNAUGHY.

March 31, 1847.

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber, intending hereafter to devote his attention exclusively to the practice of his profession, respectfully tenders his services to his old friends and clients, and the public generally. Office in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Forrey's Hotel.

MOSES M. CLEAN.

April 3.

D. MCNAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. MCNAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

JACOB WELLER

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the Citizens of Adams county. He will be found at all times at his office at "Green Ridge Cottage," Hamilton township, two miles above Millerstown. He professes to cure Rheumatism, Numbness of the Limbs, Cramp, Ulcers, Wounds, &c. His terms are—no cure, no pay.

MINERALOGIST.

JACOB WELLER also wishes to inform the public, that he understands the science of MINING, and from his long experience can satisfy any unprejudiced person.

April 5.

NEW GOODS.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

George Arnold

HAS just received, and is now opening, a LARGE STOCK OF FRESH GOODS as has ever been offered to the public in this place, and will be sold at the very lowest prices—among which are CHEAP

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres,

Summer Cloths, & Vestings,

with almost every article calculated for Gentlemen's wear.

The Ladies' attention

is particularly invited to a selection of beautiful

FANCY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Plaid, Striped, & Plain Silks,

GINGHAMS, LAWNS, MUS. DELAINES,

Shawls, Bonnets, and

BONNET TRIMMINGS,

with almost every article in the line of business. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, April 5.

HANCE'S Compound Syrup of Horehound

—for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the lungs or neglected cold.

Take Time by the forelock, is a piece of advice which is suitable to all seasons, and applicable to all purposes; though there is no instance in which this piece of advice is more valuable, than to persons who have a cough or cold, for if they neglect what may appear to them very trifling in the beginning, it may lead to Inflammation of Lungs, and finally Consumption! To all who have a cough, we would say, procure a bottle of Hance's Compound Syrup of Horehound. The medicine is pleasant to take, and it may save you years of suffering.

Price 50 cts. per bottle, or 5 bottles for \$2.50. For sale by Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore st., and corner of Charles and Pratt sts., Baltimore.

The above medicine is for sale by S. H. Buehler, and S. Forney, Druggists, Gettysburg, April 5.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS AT PRIVATE SALE,

A Tract of Mountain Land, situated in Hamilton township, Adams county, about two miles above Virginia Mills, and 2 miles north of Maria Furnace. There is

A FARM, containing 160 Acres, about 60 of which are cleared, and the balance in first-rate TIMBER, on which are erected a

DWELLING-HOUSE, Barn, & Saw-Mill.

Lot No. 4, of Timber-Land, containing about 14 Acres.

Lot No. 5, containing about 13 Acres.

Lot No. 6, containing about 14 " "

Lot No. 7, containing about 13 " "

Lot No. 8, containing about 25 " "

Lot No. 9, containing about 11 " "

Lot No. 10, containing about 11 " "

Lot No. 11, containing about 8 " "

Any person wishing to view the property, will be shown the same by Samuel Seabrooks, residing thereon.

For terms apply to the subscriber, near Taney Town.

FRANCIS ELINE.

March 8.

4t

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, April 1st, 1847.

A	Arnds George	Lena William
B	Alston Branch G.	Leone Elizabeth
C	Albert George	Leiron Leonard
D	Benner Daniel	Lay & Leckes
E	Bocher John	Lelever Isaac
F	Byers Christian	Latta Eliza
G	Becker John D. 2	M
H	Boyer Leah Mrs.	M'Dermott Maitha
I	Blaine John P.	M'Kesson John
J	Bluebaugh Susanna	Miller John J.
K	Blocker Jacob	Miller Peter D.
L	Berry Mary Jane	Mathews Lycourus
M	Boyer Israel	Mansfield G. N.
N	Baugh Allen A.	Miller George
O	Butt Francis	Miller G. W.
P		Melhorn Elizabeth
Q		Myers Jacob A.
R		Mark Jesse
S		N
T		Newcomer George
U		Newman S. O.
V		O
W		Ormer John
X		P
Y		Pottorf Henry
Z		R
		Ross William
		Reck Mary Miss
		Rodgers Phineas
		Ravel Michael
		Renicker Cornelius
		Royer Daniel H.
		Reper Adam
		Reushaw William
		S
		Shorp Henry
		Scott John
		Smith John B.
		Sharp Lazarus
		Shrider William
		Stick Caspar
		Sanders John
		Stevens Lawyer
		Spangler William
		Sheryer Jesse
		Stothour William
		Straw David
		Snyder G. H.
		T
		Toland Matthew 2
		Toistle John
		Trayman Mr.
		Troutwine Sarah
		V
		Vandyke Albert
		W
		Wireman John
		Wreck Mary Miss
		Wate Josiah
		White Self Francis
		Weikand Andrew
		Walter Wm. Mr.
		Wider George
		Wivel Joseph
		Wicker Mary
		Wilkert Mary
		Wolf John D.
		Willoughby James D.
		W

DOCTORS-BERLUGHY & BELL

REG-leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Cord's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Dolorous, Spasms, Paralysis of Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise. They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. Bell, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,

Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg, and it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge. Ladies and others visited at their residence, if desired. Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel. May 11.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulations of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2

W. B. McCREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 20.

THOMAS McCREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE in the South East Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. McSherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

WESTERN HOTEL.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the citizens of Adams county, that he has taken the hotel long and favorably known as the WESTERN HOTEL, situated at the corner of Howard and Saratoga streets, in the city of Baltimore. The Hotel has attached to it upwards of forty bedchambers, with comfortable and appropriate furniture—kept in the most cleanly order and well ventilated; it has likewise an upper and a lower parlor, one for the use of Ladies, the other for Gentlemen; from its location, it is a cool and healthful residence in the summer season, and in the winter it will be well warmed and brilliantly lit up at night, with gas. The house is in the vicinity of the best and most abundant market in Baltimore, from which the table is furnished with every reasonable variety. The Bar is stored with the best liquors, and from the politeness of the attendants, the traveller cannot fail to find an agreeable and cheerful home. Connected with this Hotel, are an excellent Stabling and Carriage houses, under the direction of experienced hostlers.

The undersigned and his family, will be found personally to devote their time and services to the comfort of those who may honor them with their favor and patronage. Fare \$1 per day.

Very respectfully, &c.

JAS. P. BAYLESS,

Western Hotel, North Howard st., Baltimore.

1-March-8.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

Thompson & Crawford,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 40, Market-street, (South Side, below Second,) Philadelphia.

Offer for sale a large stock of Fresh Drugs, Medicines and Dye-Stuffs, to which they call the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers visiting the city.

Coach, Cabinet, Japan, Black, and other Varieties of a superior quality. Also, White and Red Lead, Window Glass, Paints and Oils—cheaply sold.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Horehound, Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Boneset, Elecampane, Licorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that lead to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package contains directions. Call and try it.

Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. Foxworth & Drug Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

C. WEAVER

Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

of all the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH

Gettysburg, April 20.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SEYLER PLOUGHS,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

THRASHING MACHINES,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE'S Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hand-over and Fork patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

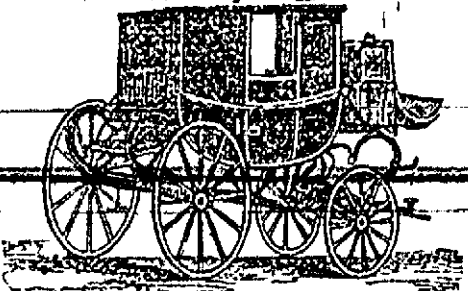
Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH

ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. REAZER

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TAVERN LICENSES.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of ANTHONY B. KURTZ, for license to keep a Public House in the Borough of Gettysburg, in the county of Adams, being an old Stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with ANTHONY B. KURTZ, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Thomas M. Creary, Wm. King, Geo. W. McClellan, Nicholas Cordori, Ephraim Martin, James Bowen, R. W. M. Sherry, B. Schaeffer, Robert Cobean, W. B. McClellan, E. B. Buehler, Geo. Swope.

March 22.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of JAMES M. COSH, for License to keep a Tavern in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county—It being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Gettysburg, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with JAMES M. COSH, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

R. W. M. Sherry, Marcus Samson, Jas. A. Thompson, G. W. McClellan, D. M. Smyer, Robert Cobean, George Swope, J. B. Danner, W. B. McClellan, D. Kendallhart, Wm. S. Hamilton, John H. Reed.

March 22.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of REUBEN STEIN, for License to keep a Tavern in Hamilton township, Adams county—It being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Hamilton township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with REUBEN STEIN, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

C. T. Weagly, John Cochran, Jacob Burkhardt, Wm. A. Coll, William Eyer, Philip Coll, sen., Michael Hardman, Isaac Warren, George Dentler, Evarad Harr, Robert Wilson, Samuel Martin.

March 22.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of DAVID GOODYEAR, for license to keep a Tavern in Franklin township, Adams county, it being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned citizens of Franklin township, Adams county, do certify, that we are personally acquainted with David Goodyear, the above-named petitioner, that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers; and further, we do certify that the house for which a license is prayed for, is suitably situated for a tavern, and that such tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

George Rambo, E. D. Newman, Bernard Deardoff, Daniel Kuhn, John Hartman, Jacob Mark, James Russell, Samuel Lohr, Benjamin Deardoff, Peter Hake, Jacob Starnier, Jacob Mundorf, Robert Galbraith, Andrew Starnier.

March 22.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of ISAAC YOUNT, for License to keep a Tavern in Menallen township, Adams county—It being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Menallen township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with ISAAC YOUNT, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

I. W. Knous, Samuel Johnson, Daniel Kann, John Rhode, Henry Hartzell, Jacob Peter, William Hewitt, John Hewitt, John Hanes, John Walter, John Crum, Henry Crum.

March 22.

WORMS IN CHILDREN.

Of all diseases to which children are exposed, none are so fatal to them as worms. Unfortunately, children are seldom free from them, and as they unite the symptoms of almost every other complaint, they often produce alarming effects without being suspected. Worms are not only a cause of disease themselves, but by their irritation aggravate all other diseases, wandering from one part of the body to the other, causing convulsions and too often death. The desired remedy will be found in Dr. Jayne's Worm Vermifuge—which will very soon destroy the worms and invigorate the powers of digestion, so as to prevent a return of them.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood &c.—To consumptives. Four fifths of you are really suffering from neglected colds, or an obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter, or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and death ensues. Jayne's Expectant never fails to remove this obstruction, and produce the most pleasing and happy result. It is certain in its effects, and cannot fail to relieve.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa. March 22.

TAVERN LICENSES.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of DANIEL M. BROWN, for License to keep a Tavern in Franklin township, Adams county—It being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with DANIEL M. BROWN, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Peter Kime, Moses Smith, Wm. M. Scott Jr., Simon Markle, Hugh Scott, Joseph Bear, John Bucher, Adam Biesecker, Jacob Moniz, E. D. Newman, Levi Biesecker, Philip Hamm, Levi Pitzer.

March 22.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of MARY M. BRUGN, for License to keep a Tavern in Franklin township, Adams county—It being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with MARY M. BRUGN, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that she is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Solomon Hartman, Henry Trostle, John B. Pitzer, Abraham Trostle, John Stover, Daniel Kuhn, Adam Biesecker, Abraham Scott, Joseph Bear, Anthony Deardoff, J. Biesecker, sen., Henry Hartman, John Bittinger.

March 22.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of WILLIAM MCCREARY, for License to keep a Tavern in Franklin township, Adams county—It being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned citizens of Franklin township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with WILLIAM MCCREARY, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Andrew Starnier, James Clark, Jacob Starnier, David Goodyear, Benjamin Deardoff, Hamilton Silk, Bernard Deardoff, Peter Kuecker, John Hartman, Solomon Bingham, Anthony Deardoff, Samuel Bingham, Samuel Carbaugh, Philip Hann, John Lippincott.

March 22.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of DAVID H. ECKERT, for License to keep a Tavern in Germany township, Adams county—It being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Germany township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with DAVID H. ECKERT, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

George Will, Ludwig Study, H. Shriver, Ephraim Myers, J. A. Shorb, George A. Shriver, John A. McSherry, Jacob Bishop, Joseph Fink, Jr., George Myers, Edwin L. Study, John Toner.

March 22.

GLORIOUS BUT DEAR-BUGHT VICTORY!

The New Orleans mail of last Tuesday brought accounts of the deepest interest from General Taylor's army, confirming substantially all that multiplied rumors had, like the shadows of coming events, prepared our minds for. An obstinate battle of two days has crowned our arms with imperishable honor, but an honor which has been purchased by the slaughter of fresh hundreds of our brave countrymen. While our hearts swell with pride at the gallantry and courage of our brave army, and, especially, at the invincible valor and heroism of the noble veterans who led it, the painful thought intrudes itself of the hundreds of hearts which this victory will make desolate, and the thousands of hearts to which it will carry the bitterness of bereavement and sorrow. Awful is the responsibility of war, even the most justifiable; but what can expiate the enormity of an unnecessary one? Let us, however, proceed to the particulars of this proud but painful event.

From the Picayune Extra of March 23.
General Taylor Victorious—The Mexican Army led by Santa Anna Defeated.

We lay before our readers, in advance of our regular publication, the glorious tidings brought by the schooner *John Bell*. The following account was prepared for us by an officer of the army. It may be relied upon:

The scene of action was at Buena Vista, about six miles west of Saltillo. The fighting commenced on the 22d of February, and ended on the 23d.

Santa Anna retired to Agua Nueva, a distance of ten miles, leaving FOUR THOUSAND killed and wounded on the field. The loss on our part was but SEVEN HUNDRED killed and wounded.

Santa Anna's army amounted to about 15,000 men. That of General Taylor amounted to about 5,000, nearly all volunteers. His army is composed of Washington's, Bragg's, and Thomas' Batteries; one Squadron of the 1st and 2d Dragoons; the Arkansas and Kentucky Cavalry; a brigade of Illinois, and one of Indiana Volunteers; the first Mississippi, and second Kentucky Regiments, and one company of Texas Volunteers.

The official despatches of Gen. Taylor have been cut off.

Col. Morgan's regiment of Ohio volunteers having been reinforced by a command from Monterey, had reached that place in safety.

Colonel Curtis, of Ohio, with one company, Captain Hunter's, of the U. S. Dragoons, his own regiment and one of Indiana volunteers; the Virginia regiment, and some Texan Rangers, in all about 2,000 men, are about to leave Camargo and attack Gen. Urrea, who is said to be about thirty miles south of that place, with an army of from four thousand to five thousand men, principally rancheros.

He is believed to have with him only 1500 regular troops. A great many, if not all of these rancheros, as soon as they hear of the discomfiture of Santa Anna's army, will disperse, and the gallant Colonel will no doubt obtain the victory.

This news from above, proves the various reports which have heretofore been received of Gen. Taylor's retreat upon Monterey, and the advance of a large force upon our depots at Brazos, and at the mouth of the Rio Grande, to be untrue.

Of the defenses at the mouth of the river I know nothing, but have been told that they will make a strong resistance.

The fortifications at the Brazos, with a force of artillery, and persons in the quarter master's employ, which can be raised as a garrison, is sufficient to drive back a command of at least 2500 or 3000 Mexicans.

The works erected may be technically termed a continued line, enclosed for the Quartermaster's and Commissaries store in depot. The parapet is built of barrels of damaged Commissaries stores, with sand bags at the front, thrown up against the barrels, which forms the exterior slope.

The armament of the fort consists of four pieces of artillery, two twelve and two six pounders in barbette, which sweeps the foot of and crosses fires on the level plane over which the enemy would be compelled to advance. They have also about three hundred muskets to line the parapet. This was thrown up when an attack was daily expected.

We annex Santa Anna's own account of the battle of Buena Vista, as translated for the *Tampico Sentinel*. We have the original Spanish account in our possession.

Camp near Buena Vista, February 23d, 1847.

Excellent Sir,—After two days of battle, in which the enemy, with a force of from 8,000 to 9,000 men and 26 pieces of Artillery, lost five of his positions, three pieces of Artillery and two flags, I have determined to go back to Agua Nueva, to provide myself with provisions, not having a single biscuit or a grain of rice left. Thanks to the position occupied by the enemy, he has not been completely beaten, but he left on the field about 2000 dead.

Both armies have been cut to pieces, but the trophies of war will give you an idea on which side has been the advantage.

We have struggled with hunger and thirst during forty hours, and if we can provide ourselves with provisions we will go again to charge the enemy.

The soldiers under my command have done their duty, and crowned the honor of the Mexican nation with glory.

The enemy has seen that neither his advantageous position, nor the nature of the ground, or the state of the season, for it has been raining during the action, could prevent the terrific charge of the bayonet, which left him terrified.

SANTA ANNA.

From the N. O. Delta, March 23, 12 M.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

On the 22d Santa Anna began the battle by various manoeuvres, attempting to out-flank and terrify old "Rough and Ready." On that day the battle was confined to skirmishing and cannonading, without much effect on either side.

In the meantime Santa Anna had sent a large force to Taylor's rear, but our Artillery opened upon them with great effect, and they were soon compelled to withdraw.

On the 23d the battle commenced in real earnest, and raged with great violence during the whole day.

The Americans did not wait the attack, but with the most daring impetuosity, with loud huzzas, rushed into the battle, their officers leading them gallantly.

Gen. Taylor was in the thickest of the fight, and received a ball through his overcoat, but was not injured.

Adjutant Bliss was slightly wounded at the side of Gen. Taylor. Adjutant Lincoln also, of the Medical staff, and also of the General's staff, the intrepid officer who so distinguished himself at Resaca de la Palma, was killed.

The battle of the 23d continued from early in the morning until about 4 P. M. when Santa Anna withdrew from the field, and retired to Agua Nueva for reinforcements.

It will be remembered that Santa Anna's reserve corps, commanded by Gen. Velasquez, had been delayed in its march, and has no doubt joined him a few days after the battle.

In the meantime his army is starving, and many of his men are deserting.

Capt. Hunter's strong artillery company was not in the action, but had left Monterey to join Gen. Taylor, with six cannon, two being 8 pounders.

On the 7th of March, one of the Ohio Regiments also left Monterey to join Gen. Taylor. If these, and Capt. Prentice's artillery arrive in time, the General's heavy loss will be fully repaired, and he will be ready to meet Santa Anna again.

Gen. Taylor, at the last accounts, was still maintaining his position undisturbed by the enemy.

An exchange of prisoners had taken place, and old "Rough and Ready's" promise to Col. Marshall, to get back Cassius M. Clay and his party, by taking enough Mexican prisoners to exchange for them, has been redeemed.

General Wool greatly distinguished himself in the battle, and fought like a hero.

After the battle Gen. Taylor demanded of Santa Anna an unconditional surrender of his whole army, which the latter declined, but in return requested that Gen. Taylor should surrender immediately to him. Immortal be the reply of old "Rough and Ready," as delivered by the gallant Lieut. Crittenden:—"GENERAL TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS."

Santa Anna's adjutant general was captured by the Americans, but was afterwards exchanged.

Gen. Taylor occupied his ground on the 24th and 25th without opposition.

Col. Morgan, of the Ohio volunteers, with a small force, cut his way through large bodies of Mexicans and arrived at Marin.

A detachment of three companies under command of Capt. Giddings, was sent to his relief, and the whole party are said to have arrived in safety at Monterey.

A train of 100 wagons, on their way to Monterey from Camargo, under an escort of thirty volunteers, was captured by a body of Mexican cavalry, a few miles beyond Marin. Three of the men made good their escape—the rest were taken prisoners.

A young lady, the daughter of an American citizen, living in Mexico, and returning home from N. Orleans, where she has been going to school, was taken with this train, her father having been killed by the Mexicans. She, however, had escaped, and arrived in Monterey in safety, where her misfortunes had excited the most lively sympathy. The lady's name was Miss Burns.

Col. Curtis, of the Ohio volunteers, had started on his expedition against Gen. Urrea, who was at Aldamas, a village on the San Juan river, about forty miles from Camargo.

The Colonel has a fine body of men, composed of the Ohio regiment, the Virginia volunteers, and Capt. Hunter's company of U. S. Dragoons.

The Mexicans have possession of Saltillo, China, Mier, and all the towns between Camargo and Monterey.

NAMES OF THE AMERICAN OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Kentucky Cavalry.—Killed—E. M. Vaughn, Lieut. Adjutant. Wounded—one captain and three lieutenants—names not given.

Arkansas Cavalry.—Killed—Col. Yell, commanding regiment; Capt. A. Porter. Wounded—Lieut. S. A. Redder.

Kentucky Foot Rifles.—Killed—Col. M. R. Rae, Lieut. Col. Henry Clay, Capt. J. W. Moss, Capt. W. J. Willis. Wounded—Lieut. E. S. Barbour, Lieut. Withers, Lieut. Mosier.

Indiana Foot.—Wounded—General Lane.

Indiana Foot, Second Regiment.—Killed—Capt. Kinder, Capt. Walker, Lieut. Patr. Wounded—Capt. Sander-

son, Capt. Osbourne, Lieut. Casey, Lt. Pennington, Lt. Moise, Lt. Lewis, Lt. Davis, Lt. Eperson.

Indiana Foot, Third Regiment.—Killed—Captain Faggott. Wounded—Major Gorman, Capt. Sleep.

Illinois Brigade.—Killed—Col. Hardin, Capt. Zabriskie, Lieut. Houghton.

Illinois Brigade.—Wounded—Lieutenants J. L. McConnell, and H. Adams.

Second Regiment Illinois.—Killed—Capt. Woodward; Lieuts. Branton, Fletcher, Ferguson, Rollins, Barthenson, Atherson. Price. Wounded—Capt. Coffee, Baker, Pickett; Lieuts. Engleson, Steele, West, and Adj. Whiteside.

Texas Volunteers attached to the Ninth Brigade.—Killed—Lieutenants Campbell and Leonard. Wounded—Capt. Conner.

Regulars.—Capt. G. Lincoln, 8th Infantry. Wounded—Capt. E. Stein, 1st Dragoons, severely; Lieut. S. G. French, 3d Artillery; Lieut. J. P. O'Brien, 4th Artillery, slightly.

Mississippi Rifles.—Killed—1st Lt. R. S. Moore, 2d Lieut. McNulty. Wounded—Col. Jefferson Davis, severely; Capt. J. M. Sharp, do.; Lt. A. B. Corwin, slightly; Cornet Posey, do.; J. P. Stockton, do.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed—3 Colonels, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 9 Captains, 14 Lieutenants—Total killed 27.

Wounded—1 Brigadier General, 1 Colonel, 1 Major, 9 Captains, 29 Lieutenants—Total wounded 37.

The New Orleans Delta of the 23d ult., says.

The Mexicans advanced upon him with great boldness, bravely led on by their best officers, but were met by our gallant volunteers with the cool firmness of veteran soldiers. A fierce and long battle ensued, the Mexicans charging with their bayonets to the very muzzles of our artillery and receiving the deadly and destructive fire of our guns, with unflinching courage. Our men gave not an inch, but maintained their position on the bloody field the whole day of the 22d, and on the next day until the evening, when the Mexicans retired to Agua Nueva, leaving their killed unbudied, and all their wounded, on the field where they fell.

The killed and wounded on the Mexican side are estimated at 4,000. Some of the Mexican officers taken prisoners admit that their loss was at least 2,000. The American loss was about 700 killed and wounded. Santa Anna, in his letter, admits that his army is cut up. That the victory was on the side of Gen. Taylor is abundantly proved by Santa Anna's precipitous retreat eighteen or twenty miles to the rear. As to his trophies, we consider that part of the letter as apocryphal, and shall wait for the particulars before we fully credit it.

This victory has been achieved at great sacrifice on our part. The ardor of our volunteer officers led them into the hottest part of the fight, and consequently the number of field officers killed and wounded is lamentably great. Every volunteer colonel but one was either killed or wounded.

It is stated in the letter of a Mexican officer, that in many instances contests were observed amongst the Mexicans over the bodies of the dead American soldier for the pieces of meat found in his haversack, and for the water in his canteen.

Suffering of Mexican Soldiers.—The Mexican papers, alluding to Santa Anna's march from San Luis, say that his troops suffered very severely. Stagnant water sold at Metahuala at one dollar a barrel. Soldiers frequently fell, overcome with fatigue, and perished without shelter in the rain. Bitterly is the administration denounced for not having raised means to mitigate their hardships.

The New Orleans Commercial Times of the 23d inst., says.

"At length, assurance has been made doubly sure, and the fond anticipations indulged in by our citizens, for the last eight or ten days, have been fully realized. Gen. Taylor has met the self-styled 'Napoleon of the West,' in all the pride and confidence of the latter's immensely superior numerical force, and signally defeated him. This grand battle took place on the 22d ultimo, at Buena Vista, a spot six miles west of Saltillo. Our men must have fought like lions, under the eye of their venerated chief; for the slaughter of the foe amounts in the aggregate to nearly the whole American force engaged."

The loss sustained by our army is, also, extremely heavy, considering the proportion it bears to the number of our troops, who were present on the well-fought field; and proves that the conflict must have been severe indeed. We know not what influence the coincidence of the battle of Buena Vista and the anniversary of Washington's birth had on our men, but their happening on the same day persuades us that this circumstance in itself was sufficient to nerve the arm of the American soldier to invincibility."

Death of Lieut. Col. Clay.—Among the slain at Buena Vista, will be observed the name of Col. Clay, the eldest son of that distinguished man whose name is familiar to every American citizen—Henry Clay. The New Orleans Bulletin, alluding to this fact, observes, that "among the prominent names of the fallen will be seen with deep regret, that of Lieut. Colonel Clay, the eldest son of the honored statesman, who left this city but a few days since, with gloomy forebodings, and an evident presentiment of evil. The blow will be keenly and deeply felt."

Noble Act.—A Mexican physician residing in Camargo, says the Flag, has received a letter from a surgeon at Saltillo, dated two days after the battle, which states that Gen. Taylor permitted Santa Anna to have all his wounded conveyed into Saltillo, and tendered him

surgical aid from his own army.

It is reported in Matamoras that Gen. Urrea had retreated toward the Tula Pass, as soon as he understood that Col. Curtis was marching against him.

It was also said that Santa Anna was falling back upon San Luis Potosi; but as we before said, Dr. Turner thinks he has only retreated to Parras.

From the New Orleans Delta.

The list of killed and wounded on the American side, at the bloody fight of Buena Vista, is a mournful proof of the ferocity and violence which characterized this severe conflict, and a sad testimonial of the chivalry and fearlessness of American soldiery. Sixty-five commissioned officers killed and wounded in so small an army exhibits a proportion and result unparalleled in the history of war. Estimating Gen. Taylor's force at 5,000 rank and file, and allowing one commissioned officer to twenty men, the startling conclusion is arrived at that our loss in this sanguinary engagement, of commissioned officers, amounted to one-fourth of the whole number on the field.

If the loss of the rank and file were in like proportion to that of officers, it would exceed 1,200. In view of such terrible results as these, Santa Anna approached as near the truth, melancholy as it is, as he ever did, when he said that both armies were cut up. The loss of the Mexicans can scarcely be exaggerated when it is put down at four thousand. Santa Anna must have had with him at least 17,000 men. When we last heard from him previous to the battle, he was at San Fernando, waiting for all the various detachments of his army to assemble preparatory to his attack. This was on the 17th, and the attack was fixed for the 21st. Now, as Santa Anna knew exactly Taylor's situation and force, he would certainly not attack him until he had collected all his available troops, and these we know, allowing for desertion and for a corps de reserve, could not have fallen short of 17,000, as he left San Luis with 23,000. If, then, with such a force as this, after a two days' hard fight, and after inflicting on Gen. Taylor so heavy a loss, he is compelled to withdraw twenty miles to the rear, the conclusion is inevitable that he has sustained a prodigious loss, and is irretrievably beaten. The army of Gen. Taylor may be considered as reduced at least one-third by casualties and by details to take care of the wounded. This would leave but about three thousand men to hold his position, and we know he did hold it for several days after the action undisturbed by the enemy. If, in the meantime, the reinforcements sent him from Monterey, consisting of Captain Prentiss's artillery, with four 12 and two 18 pounders, and the first regiment of Ohio volunteers, the same that was distinguished at Monterey under the command of the gallant Colonel Mitchell, should reach him in time, we have no doubt his loss will be supplied, and he will be again ready to meet the enemy. If, however, he should deem it prudent, he will no doubt fall back on Monterey, as he commands all the passes between his camp and that town.

Col. Jack Hays.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, says—

Major Jack Hays, the celebrated Texan partizan officer, has left the city for Texas, where he has been authorized to raise a battalion of Rangers, who are to be taken into the U. S. service, under Major Hays' command. The President offered Hays a Majority in the U. S. ten regiments; but he declined it, saying he did not understand the tactics of regulars, and was too old to learn them. The major's age is, by the way, twenty-eight, and his weight is just one hundred and twenty-eight pounds.

This old warrior is also modest in his deportment, even to bashfulness. He has lived in the saddle and in the woods some fifteen years. His father was a friend of Gen. Jackson's, and fought for him in the Benton fight. His grandfather was a large land holder in Tennessee, and sold to Gen. Jackson the plantation called the "Hermitage," where the General retired.

Light Days Later from Saltillo!

Further particulars of the Battle of Buena Vista—Arrival of Dr. Turner—Despatches from Colonel Curtis.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 24th ult. announces that Dr. Turner, bearer of despatches from Col. Curtis, arrived there this morning at 3 o'clock.

He embarked at the Brazos in the schooner St. Paul, on the 14th, which vessel he left fifty miles below the city last evening, and took passage in the towboat De Soto. We learn from him verbally that it is understood at Camargo that Santa Anna has retired from Agua Nueva, in the direction of Parras, where it is supposed he would make a halt.

Gen. Taylor still maintained his position at Buena Vista.

Dr. Turner informs us that the news heretofore published of the battles of the 22d and 23d may be relied upon: that it was brought from Gen. Taylor's camp to Monterey by Paymaster Coffee, who was bearer of despatches from Gen. Taylor, but who could not get farther than that place with them.

The despatches were sent thence by a Mexican, who had not got through by the last accounts. The news received at Camargo was the substance of these despatches, and were brought by an express rider, who was nine days in making the trip through to Camargo, being compelled to make a circuit of five hundred miles to escape the Mexican forces and rancheros that swarmed in the valley.

Nothing had been heard of Col. Curtis since he left Camargo. It was thought that Gen. Urrea would fly before him as soon as he ascertained the overwhelming defeat of Santa Anna.

Private letters had been received at Saltillo as late as to the 5th March, at which time Gen. Taylor was at Buena Vista. The following letter was received at Matamoras by a Mexican merchant of that place, from a Mexican of Saltillo. It was dated on the 6th of March, and gives the only account of the manner in which the battle was fought that has yet been received.

"At 3 o'clock on the 22d ult. the battle commenced at Buena Vista, five miles from Saltillo. The fight opened with artillery, and a destructive cannonade was kept open until sunset. No decided advantage was obtained by either side—the loss on both being very great."

"On the 23d, at 10 o'clock, the battle was again renewed and kept up without intermission until half past three in the afternoon. Both armies were closely engaged during the whole time. Gen. Wool advanced with a strong detachment against the Mexican army, but was driven back with immense loss. The Mexican cavalry charged upon him with drawn swords and did great execution. As Wool fell back Gen. Taylor advanced with fresh troops and repelled the Mexicans with great slaughter."

This charge decided the battle, which was not again renewed. The number of killed and wounded was very great on both sides. I can only estimate the number by the cart loads of wounded that have entered this city from both battle fields.

"On the 24th both armies hung off without coming to a general engagement—each occupied in carrying off the wounded and burying their dead."

"After the 24th there was no more fighting—the Mexican troops famishing with hunger became convinced that they could not triumph or drive Gen. Taylor from his position, and retired."

"As yet Santa Anna has only retired a short distance, but I do not entertain the belief that he will venture another engagement."

"Mexico has not the means to bear the burden of the war—it is opposing poverty to abundance—weakness to strength. In my opinion it would be best for the two Governments to enter into negotiations. With the power the United States possesses it would be dishonorable in her to force us into treaties advantageous alone to herself, as it would be for us to make concessions from necessity."

"It is reported that a train carrying provisions to the American army was attacked and captured at Marina, by Don Jose Urrea, and is yet in his possession, with a quantity of private merchandise, taken at the same time," &c.

Through the politeness of Mr. Arnold, who came with Dr. Turner, we have received the Matamoras flag of the 13th, also letters from an esteemed correspondent. Our letters confirm the list of killed published in another column, and also the amount of loss on both sides heretofore reported. The Matamoras Flag publishes the letter from which the above extracts were made.

Under the head of "Latest Intelligence," the Flag states that Gen. Taylor was expected at Monterey on the 5th, with the Kentucky cavalry, for the purpose of opening the communication between that place and Camargo.

"So it seems," adds the Flag, "that old Rough and Ready not only has to whip their big general in the mountains, but has to come down to scare their little ones away from the highways, so as to relieve the lower country from Lieut. Gen. Stamped." In case he undertook the chastisement of Urrea, he would leave the main body of his army at Buena Vista.

The Journal of Commerce states that a Southern merchant pledged himself to support twenty colporteurs, if the American Tract Society could find the men. The men were found, and he has consented to support them for four years, at expense of not less than \$12,000!

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Shipment of Breadstuffs to Europe.

The New York Commercial states that there have left the port of New York since January 1st, and to the 20th of March, for ports in England, Ireland, and Scotland, fifty-five ships, sixty-three barques, sixty-eight brigs, and five schooners, all freighted with flour, grain, meal, &c.; and from Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston, during the same time, more than one hundred and fifty square-rigged vessels have left with like cargoes for Europe. There are at the present time more than eighty large class vessels loading at the latter places with grain, &c. The London and Liverpool packet ships are not included in the above statement.

The Famine in Europe.—The New York Express says—"Private letters, received by the last packet, state that the lowest estimate of the deficiency of the potato crop, in the North of Europe, amounts to seven millions of tons—the newspapers say eight millions;—that the famine must continue until September next, and longer, should there not be a good crop. With all the aid which money and benevolence can afford, not less than one million of human beings must fall a prey to starvation or its consequent diseases."

The Famine in Ireland.—Some of the recitals before the coroner's juries in Ireland are too horrible for publication. There is, however, something so deeply affecting in the following, that we cannot withhold it:

"Buckley dropped dead on the work, after a journey of three miles before day. His wife will make affidavit that he had not sufficient food the night before he died, and that she and the rest of her family lived 36 hours on wild weeds to spare a bit of cake for him." (In this case a coroner's verdict was given without a sight of the body.) This horrid economy is practiced by scores of families in this district."

What sublime devotion is here. A wife and children living on "wild weeds to spare a bit of cake" for the absent father, who was endeavoring to earn bread for these devoted beings! Such nobleness of soul merited a better reward than meted out to it. That father, for whose nourishment this "bit of cake" was saved, dropped dead upon the public works!—Who will not bestow a portion of their abundance to rescue from death men, women, and children in whom are developed so sublimely the noblest traits of human character?—*Alb. Even. Jour.*

A letter from New Orleans published in the Charleston Courier says—

Mr. CLAY, who has been spending the winter in this city, leaves this evening for Natchez by the steamer Concordia, on his way homeward. He has been living very quietly at a friend's house, avoiding all display of every kind. The kind of reverential feeling with which his benignant countenance and grey hairs inspire all classes of people, is more flattering than if he had a "Senate at his heels."

Loss by the Famine.—The London Banker's Circular, of Feb. 12th., says:—"If the minister's are nearly right in their estimate of the value of the potatoes lost in Ireland, the whole loss of the British Isles, during the last twelve months, from potatoes, barley, oats, pigs, and the disease in cattle, cannot be less than sixty millions sterling."

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Rev. J. S. Maginnis, Professor in Hamilton, (N. Y.) Literary and Theological Seminary, says—"I would not be without Dr. Jayne's Medicines in my family for any consideration. I have found them successful in cases where all other means have failed."

Mr. Nicholas Harris, corner of Front and Lombard streets, Philadelphia, was cured of Cough, Asthma and Bleeding of the Lungs, under which he labored for many years.

Rev. Ira M. Allen, late of this, but now of New York city, says—"I have used Jayne's Expectorant, and have more confidence in it than all other medicines of the kind."

Rev. Wm. Laws, Moderstown, Va., says—"I have used your Expectorant, and found it an excellent medicine for Pulmonary diseases."

Mr. John Beckford, of Eastport, Maine, says—"Your Expectorant has just cured a man whom his physician had given up to die with Consumption; and also another, in the very lowest stages of Bronchitis."

Messrs. Slosson and Williams, Booksellers, Oswego, N. Y., say—"Your Expectorant gives universal satisfaction."

Rev. John Ellis, of New York city, says that two bottles cured him of Influenza, a hard cough and apparent Consumption.

Mr. Adrial Ely, of Watertown, N. Y., says—"Many respectable people offer certificates in favor of your expectorant. I believe that all your Medicines are the best preparations that have ever been offered to the public for the relief of the afflicted and the cure of diseases."

Daniel Henshaw, Esq. Editor of the Lynn, (Mass.) Record, says—"Jayne's Expectorant is a very valuable Syrup, which we have lately used with good effect in stopping a Cough and loosening and breaking up a Cold."</